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STATE OF MONTANA

STATEWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

PREPARED BY THE

MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

FRANK H. DUNKLE, DIRECTOR

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MONTANA STATEWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

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BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

I High-Density Recreation Areas:

Intensively developed for mass use, such as for swimming, playing outdoor games, ski tows, and docking and servicing boats.

II General Outdoor Recreation Areas:

Substantially developed for a wide range of activities such as picnicking, boating, nature walks, trailer parks and camping at well developed campgrounds.

III Natural Environment Areas:

Suitable for such traditional outdoor activities as hiking, camping with simple facilities, hunting and fishing - all in a natural "as is" environment and usually in combination with other resource uses.

IV Unique Natural Areas:

Of outstanding scenic splendor, natural wonder or scientific importance, managed to permit visitors to enjoy or study the central features preserved in their natural condition.

V Primitive Areas:

With natural wild conditions undisturbed by roads and managed solely to preserve their primitive characteristics.

VI Historic and Cultural Sites:

Of local, regional or national significance.

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND GAME

Helena, Montana
September 10, 1965

Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
through Regional Director
Pacific Northwest Region
United States Court House
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

Herewith is submitted the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan for your consideration and approval. It is certified that the Plan accompanying this letter is the official Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan for the State of Montana, and that the state has received no funds from the Housing and Home Finance Agency for statewide comprehensive planning.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert F. Cooney
State Liaison Officer

Approved by:

Frank H. Dunkle
FRANK H. DUNKLE, DIRECTOR
MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

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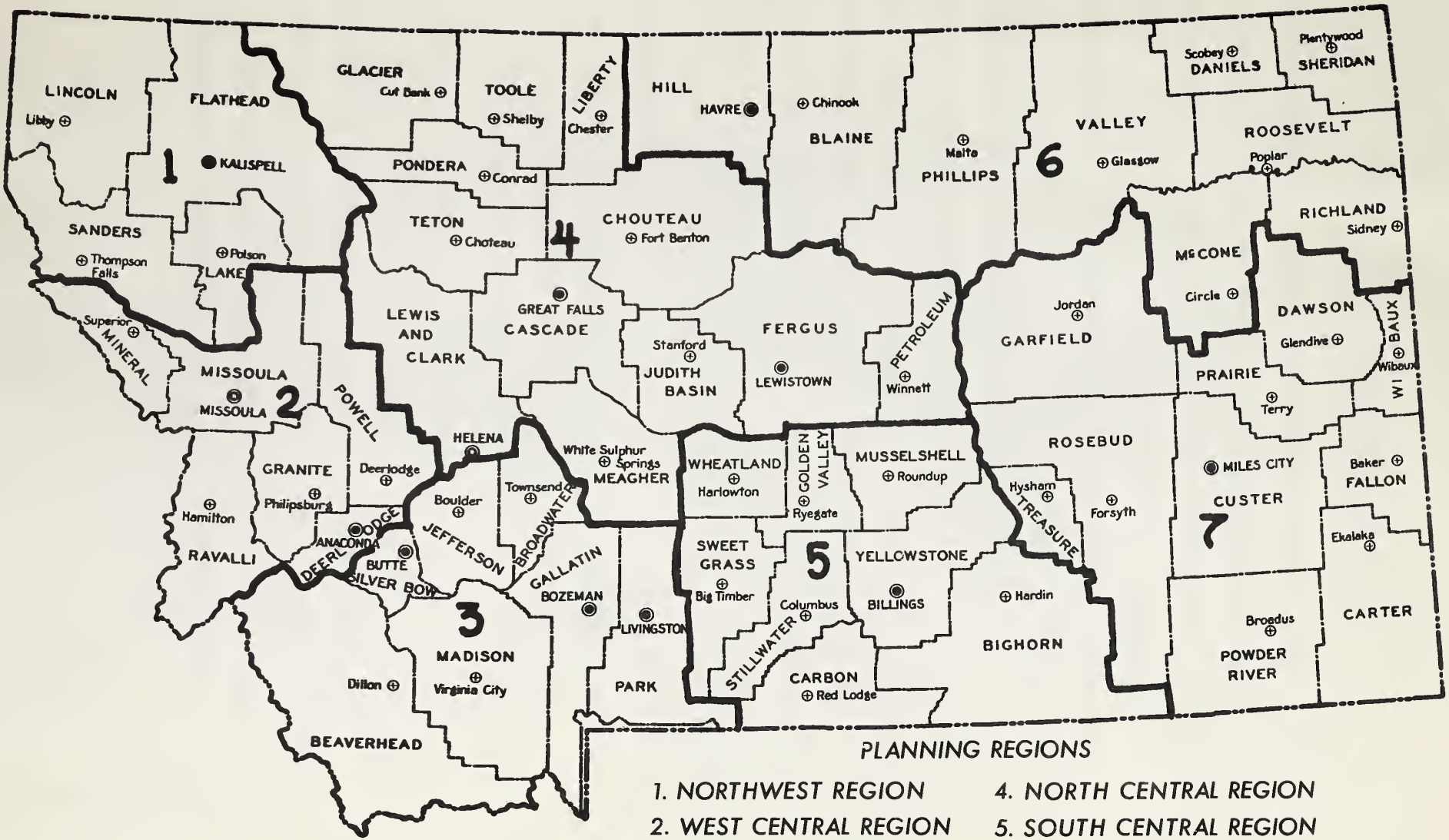

PLANNING REGIONS

1. NORTHWEST REGION
2. WEST CENTRAL REGION
3. SOUTHWEST REGION
4. NORTH CENTRAL REGION
5. SOUTH CENTRAL REGION
6. NORTHEAST REGION
7. SOUTHEAST REGION

PART A - SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A great increase in interest in the out-of-doors has swept across the nation during the past two decades. This emphasis on recreation is being felt in Montana in many ways. The state's spaciousness, coupled with a wealth of scenic resources, and a wide variety of opportunities, has moved recreation into a position of major importance. The proper coordination of recreation with other resource programs of Montana is highly important, and one which requires careful planning.

A Statewide Plan as a general guide to the state's future recreation development is most timely. The present document represents an important step in assessing the many aspects of this important resource. It is evident that in working with a pattern as dynamic as outdoor recreation, change is often the rule rather than the exception. A plan such as this, therefore, must be continually updated in the light of changing conditions and added information.

The general lack of recreation facilities is brought out very clearly in the plan. This might well be listed as the present most serious problem statewide. This gap in the state's recreation program has been largely due to problems of financing.

While the most evident need is for camping and picnicking facilities as well as park and play-field developments, boat launching ramps, swimming pools and the like, this does not rule out a need for additional lands. This was emphasized by indicating that presently dedicated recreation lands do not necessarily meet the most pressing needs. In

such cases, acquisition of additional key tracts, although not necessarily large in size, would be highly important in supplying additional space for badly needed recreation developments.

The lack of camping and picnicking facilities was found to be serious adjacent to highway systems throughout the state. These, as would be expected, are areas of particularly high impact. A more complete development in these areas would be especially beneficial in Montana's over-all recreation program.

A balanced program of recreation development has been stressed in the Plan. Emphasis is placed upon providing a variety of recreational opportunities. Of primary importance are those made available to the public near home for day-to-day enjoyment. Here, much of the responsibility rests with the communities. At greater distances, but easily reached for overnight and weekend excursions, are the type of facilities largely developed by counties and state agencies. Vacationing opportunities emphasized by high quality camping, hiking, fishing and wilderness experiences are, for the most part, under the administration of state and federal agencies.

It is hoped that by careful planning and development, Montana will be able to satisfy a rapidly increasing need for outdoor recreation opportunities of residents and visitors, and still maintain the quality so closely associated with the state's spaciousness and natural beauty.

PART B - STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

This plan has been developed with the broad objective of providing guidance in the development and implementation of Montana's present and future outdoor recreation programs.

Emphasis has been placed upon the type of information that will be useful to the Governor, members of the Legislative Assembly and public agencies, as well as groups and individuals with recreational responsibilities and interests. In the preparation of this plan, careful consideration has also been given to the state's variety of topography, its spaciousness, its scenic beauty and its abundance of natural resources. By doing this, it is hoped that recommended developments will meet the rapidly expanding requirements of residents and visitors and still maintain the quality so much a part of the present recreational experiences in Montana.

A further prime objective of the plan has been to carefully consider the recreational responsibilities of the various public agencies on the federal, state, county and community levels as well as those of private enterprise. It is felt that in such a statewide program to provide adequate and balanced outdoor recreation opportunities, careful coordination is essential to avoid duplications of effort and to take full advantage of the capacities of each sector.

And finally, perhaps, the most important objective of the plan will be the conversion of indicated needs into a broadly based, well-balanced and forward looking Action Program.

PART C - LEGAL AUTHORITY

The legal authority of the Montana Fish and Game Commission to prepare a statewide recreation plan and to act for the state for purposes of implementing the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 is contained in the attached letter from Forrest H. Anderson, Attorney General for the State of Montana.

STATE OF MONTANA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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FORREST H. ANDERSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 1, 1965

Mr. Frank H. Dunkle, Director
Department of Fish and Game
Sam Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana

Dear Mr. Dunkle:

You have requested that I examine Senate Bill No. 100, Chapter No. 235, Session Laws of 1965, to determine whether it contains all of the provisions necessary to comply with the requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as outline in a certain letter from the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to Mr. M. O. Steen, Director of Game, Forestation and Parks Commission of Nebraska, a copy of which is hereto attached.

Senate Bill No. 100, Chapter No. 235, Session Laws of 1965 was specifically enacted by the Montana Legislature for the purpose of implementing participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 by the State of Montana through its agency the Montana Fish and Game Commission. This legislation, along with Sections 62-301 through 63-314 R.C.M. 1947, as amended by Senate Bill No. 16, Chapter No. 69, Session Laws of 1965, give the State of Montana and the Montana Fish and Game Commission all the authority necessary to comply with the requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as outlined in the letter from the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to Mr. Steen.

Very truly yours,

(s) Forrest H. Anderson

FORREST H. ANDERSON
Attorney General

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Enclosure

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Dec. 24, 1964

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Mr. M. O. Steen, Director
Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Lincoln, Nebraska

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Dear Mr. ~~Steen~~:

As stated in our letter of November 24, in response to your letter of November 13 with regard to statutory and delegated authorities of State agencies to undertake the recreation missions assigned to them, we wish again to express our thanks for this information. Our Solicitor's Office has informed us that their reading of the Nebraska statutes would seem to indicate only one requirement of the Fund Act for which there appears to be no statutory authority. That area concerns political subdivisions and public agencies within the States. Nebraska would seem to need authority such as was suggested in Section 3 of the "Model Bill", circulated at the recent Illinois meeting, authorizing Nebraska to enter into agreements with the United States on behalf of the State's subdivision or public agency, and authorizing the Game, Forestation and Parks Commission to deal with such units and elicit from them the necessary financial and other assurances.

This view is based on a liberal construction of the Nebraska statutes, as we read them. Our primary interest is to be assured that all of the essential elements that are needed, as hereafter indicated, are reflected in your State statutes to the satisfaction of your Attorney General as well as to us. For this reason we suggest that you request your Attorney General to review your authority in order to obtain his agreement, or disagreement, that all of the essential elements needed are reflected in your laws except for the one item to which I have referred. We would appreciate being informed of his conclusion.

The following are the legal authorities we believe necessary to be lodged in some state agency for full participation by the state in the Land and Water Conservation Fund:

(1) To prepare and maintain a Comprehensive State Outdoor Recreation Plan;

(2) To develop, operate, and maintain outdoor recreation areas and facilities;

(3) To acquire land, waters, and interests in land and waters for recreation purposes;

(4) To enter into contracts and agreements with the United States and an appropriate agency thereof;

(5) To keep financial and other records relative to such contracts and agreements;

(6) To furnish appropriate officials of the United State such reports and information as are required for the conduct of the grant program;

(7) To coordinate its recreation activities with those of other state agencies and governmental units;

(8) To receive Federal monies;

(9) To disburse Federal monies;

(10) To assure the United States that the state has the ability and intention to finance its share of any project proposed;

(11) To assure that areas acquired or developed with money granted from the Fund will be operated and maintained for public recreation purposes;

(12) To enter into agreements on behalf of political subdivisions and public agencies and to require from such entities the necessary financial and other assurances.

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Edward C. Crafts
Director

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PART D - PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

Cooperation and broad participation among agencies, groups and individuals has been characteristic of the recreation planning effort in Montana. This was emphasized in the fall of 1964 by the appointment of the Governor's Outdoor Recreation Advisory and Planning Committee. In its membership and special guests, were represented private enterprises, state and federal agencies with outdoor recreational interests and responsibilities, county commissioners, city and county recreation planners, Montana university units, the Montana Chamber of Commerce, the Legislative Assembly and conservation groups with special interest in outdoor recreation. In addition to detailed presentations and discussions regarding Montana's recreational resources, sub-committees have worked on the more detailed aspects of recreational legislation, planning and financing.

Personal contacts were made with representatives of all counties in obtaining recreation data. Similar contacts were also made with representatives of a cross section of Montana cities. More recently, incorporated cities and towns in the state as well as the counties were requested to submit a list of proposed high priority recreation projects. This information has been particularly useful in the development of the plan.

In obtaining supply information for the plan, an inventory of presently existing recreational facilities has been prepared and made available by the various federal and state land administrating agencies and by cities and counties.

The Montana State Soil and Water Conservation Districts, with the cooperation from the United States Soil Conservation Service, have worked on an inventory of recreation facilities of the private sector which has also been found very helpful in that segment of the plan dealing with the role of private enterprise.

Since the beginning of the planning program, a close relationship has been maintained with the Montana State Rural Area Development Committee. This broadly representative Committee has been very helpful in gaining a cross section of opinion regarding the state's recreational needs and problems. A similar working relationship has been enjoyed with the State Technical Action Panel and its associated county panels.

The Montana Conservation Council, the Montana Wildlife Federation and the Montana Wilderness Association have also been consulted as the plan progressed.

Representatives of the several Montana University units have contributed generously of time and experience in the development of the plan. In this regard, a committee representing the University units has been established to coordinate their efforts pertaining to the recreation plan. This cooperation will be particularly helpful during the important work of up-grading and perfecting this initial plan. Interest in Montana's recreation planning has been frequently expressed by the Governor and State Legislative Assembly. During last winter's session, a number of particularly important measures were passed having special reference to the state's recreation programs and planning.

The Attorney General and his staff have also aided materially in rendering legal assistance and opinions pertaining to the state's recreation program.

A frequent exchange of ideas and contacts between the various states has been appreciated by Montana's personnel engaged in recreation planning. These contacts and other important aids to planning have been greatly facilitated by a close working relationship with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation both on the regional and national levels.

In addition to the excellent help and cooperation from public agencies, conservation groups, and private individuals, as mentioned above, it would also seem appropriate to mention several people who played a particularly important role in helping to draw the Plan together into its final form. These include Mr. Stanley Norsworthy, of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Regional Staff, Seattle, Washington, as well as Mr. John Waldron, of the Recreation, Parks and Research Division, and Mr. Tom Leik, Statistician, Montana Fish and Game Department.

PART E - DELINEATION OF RECREATION RESPONSIBILITIES

Development of a recreation facility by any group or agency in the state has an impact on the total recreational resource. It is evident, therefore, that all developments of this nature must be correlated to realize the greatest public good out of money and effort expended.

The public needs and demands outdoor recreational opportunities. All levels of government and many citizen groups feel a responsibility to help provide the means whereby an ever-increasing segment of our society can enjoy themselves in the out-of-doors.

In Montana, policies of the federal agencies have a tremendous effect on recreation in the state. Over one-third of the total land area is federally owned. In 1951 the Federal Interagency Committee on Recreation, comprised of nine agencies, adopted "A Recommended General Policy of the Federal Government Relative to Public Recreation" to serve the needs of the people of the United States. That general policy statement is as follows:

"1. The United States Government recognizes that:

(a) Recreation is a human need which is essential at all times to the well-being of people, and that the national welfare is promoted by providing opportunities for wholesome and adequate recreation. Recreation activities are highly personalized and varied. The provision of necessary recreation facilities and services requires national, state, and local effort, both public and private.

(b) More recreation facilities and services are needed today than ever before due to the continued growth and urbanization of the population, increase in amount of leisure time, improved transportation, higher standards of living, greater appreciation of the values of recreation, and inadequacy of present facilities.

Opportunities for participation in certain forms of outdoor recreation, such as enjoyment of superlative scenery

and the great places of history, camping, picnicking, water and winter sports, hiking, mountain climbing, wilderness travel, hunting and fishing, will become more and more limited as our population grows, unless the limited supply of land and water areas and cultural resources suitable for recreation are conserved, and unless damages to recreation values inherent therein are prevented and repaired.

(c) It is the responsibility of communities to provide recreation areas, facilities and services to the people within their political boundaries through private and public agencies. The state governments have the responsibility to assist the communities by enacting adequate enabling laws, by providing advisory and information services and by providing such complementary recreation areas, facilities and services throughout the state as may be needed. It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to develop, and to arrange for others to develop, the recreation resources on the Federally-owned lands, and to complement state and local programs in full cooperation with the states and their political subdivisions, without assuming responsibilities that properly rest with the states and their political subdivisions.

2. Therefore, it shall be the policy of the Federal Government to promote and to facilitate the development of adequate and coordinated recreation facilities and services throughout the nation, and for this purpose the Federal Government shall:

(a) Recognize and appraise the recreation potentialities on all Federally-owned lands, water areas, and facilities; and, consistent with the fullest national interests, conserve and make provisions for adequate and appropriate facilities for the use of those resources for public recreation.

(b) Set aside or acquire lands needed for public park and recreation purposes, and administer and use them for such purposes, in accordance with the basic legislation covering their acquisition and use.

(c) Permit and encourage the states, their political subdivisions and others, to construct and operate recreation facilities and programs on Federal Government land when it is in the public interest to do so, taking into account the long-range recreation plans of the states.

(d) Work with the states and territories on request, and with their political subdivisions with the consent of the states, in planning sound, long-range programs and services

for state and local areas to the end that the total recreation provisions by all levels of government shall be cooperatively planned.

(e) Encourage national, state and local leadership, both public and private, to develop recreation facilities and services adequate to meet the needs and desires of the people.

(f) Provide technical leadership and guidance in the planning and development of recreation facilities and services including the collection and dissemination of necessary and desirable data, pertinent to such planning and development through Federal agencies concerned with recreation.

(g) Develop and maintain in cooperation with state and local governmental agencies and private interests a national recreation plan which will serve as a guide to public and private agencies in integrating their activities into the overall recreation needs of the country."

The federal agencies have responded to their stated responsibilities in varying degrees determined largely by budgetary limitations. Montana's recreation opportunities are and will remain largely dependent upon activities of the federal agencies, and it is hoped that such programs as "Operation Outdoors"of the U. S. Forest Service and "Mission 66" of the National Park Service will lead the way to an acceptance of the challenge by all agencies having a responsibility in the development of outdoor recreational opportunities. As land managers, the federal agencies have the responsibility of retaining control of their open-space areas, so vital to public use of the out-of-doors, and of managing the land so that the greatest benefit will be received by the public.

The plan must be flexible as to levels of government that are responsible for particular aspects of the overall program and what the role of nonprofit citizen organizations and profit-making enterprises should be. Coordination of the overall program should be achieved through cooperation.

No single level of government could hope to satisfy the expanding needs of the public in this field, nor should the public expect that government agencies be responsible for the entire program. The full potential of voluntary organizations and quasi-public agencies has not been realized and must be encouraged to help accomplish the job. Leadership and help must be forthcoming from the public agencies in the forms of technical assistance, planning, and perhaps help in a financial way to get the programs fully activated.

General lines of responsibility can be drawn on a geographical and recreation-type basis, centered around high population areas. Cities would normally be expected to develop recreational facilities in or near their city limits and of a type that meets the needs of the city residents. Cities should not, however, overlook the fact that an attractive tourist campground in or near the city limits will attract and hold a paying guest in their midst for a period of time.

Counties, on the other hand, might well look for opportunities to develop picnic and camping areas outside the incorporated cities, and turn their attention to development of naturally attractive areas for enjoyment of both the resident and nonresident public. Lake or stream shore line areas where boating, swimming and fishing can be enjoyed are attractive to all recreationists and Montana's wealth of this type of resource is one of her greatest assets, only waiting to be developed. Areas of local historical significance might well be included in a county development program.

Government at the state level might be expected to accept the responsibility of developing historic areas of state and regional significance. Theirs should be a substantial share of the burden of providing overnight, weekend, and vacation camping opportunities, and administering summer cabin sites, on state controlled property in areas where this is possible without conflict with public interests. Leadership in all areas of recreation development should be provided by these agencies. Personnel trained and experienced in the technical phases of recreation development should be available for consultation and guidance.

The help of civic-minded and quasi-public organizations would be appreciated by all government agencies. Local knowledge of conditions and needs can be of considerable value in developing a well-balanced program. Much of the "leg work" could be accomplished on a local level thereby eliminating time-consuming travel and contact work by more distant organizations. Locally oriented recreational projects might well be initiated and brought to completion by these groups. Areas developed by the membership and retained for their use also have their place in the recreational program.

Certain aspects of outdoor recreation lend themselves to development by private enterprise. Ski-lifts, gun clubs, riding academies and the like should be encouraged on a private business enterprise or concessionaire basis. Opportunities for the enjoyment of outdoor experiences, by whomever developed, add to the total of our recreational resource, and should be encouraged.

The Montana Fish and Game Department, in its capacity as the recreational agency for the State of Montana, will assume the responsibility of

distributing the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act monies to state agencies, counties, and their legal subdivisions and incorporated cities. This financial aid will be for outdoor recreational developments that qualify under regulations of the Montana Fish and Game Department and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Distribution will be made as nearly as possible on the basis of 50 percent to state agencies and 50 percent divided equally between county and city applicants on a 50-50 cost-sharing basis with these agencies. Projects will be given priority ratings on the basis of the need of the proposed development as shown in the Statewide Plan and the ability of the participating agencies to meet their financial obligations on a 50 percent cost-sharing basis.

PART F - SCOPE

Montana is essentially an "outdoor state" with few metropolitan areas and a great deal of open space and beautiful scenery.

Many factors combine to lend Montana's outdoor recreation a distinct quality justifying its position as a major attraction to a rapidly increasing number of visitors.

Variety is one of the most important of these assets. From the standpoint of topographic features and related scenery, Montana is most fortunate. The rugged Rocky Mountain system and associated Continental Divide dominates the western half of the state. Here are found a multitude of mountain crests, running well above timber line. Intermingled canyons and valleys hold clear, cold streams, rivers and lakes. The majority of National Forest lands, with a vast opportunity for camping, picnicking, hunting and fishing, are found in this mountainous section of the state. Here also is Glacier National Park and that portion of Yellowstone within the boundaries of Montana. In this area, scenic drives, camping, picnicking, wilderness hikes and pack trips, trout fishing, hunting of mountain game and nature photography make up important recreational activities. Visiting old "ghost towns", reminiscent of a vivid epic of Montana's past, is also increasing in interest. Skiing, skating, ice fishing and snow tobogganing, as well as an increasing interest in snow touring, are among the popular winter sports.

Eastward, the mountains give way through foothills to rolling prairies and rugged breaks and badlands along the rivers and stream courses. Of these, the Missouri, Yellowstone, Musselshell and Milk Rivers dominate this vast area. Here the vivid history of the livestock

industry lingers with the ranches and open range lands of today. The productive and symetrical pattern of grain fields stretch in many areas to the horizon to add charm and scenic variety to this portion of the state. River trips, horseback riding, scenic drives, nature photography, rock hounding, farm and ranch vacations, river, lake and reservoir fishing, spectacular hunting opportunities in the fall, as well as skating and informal snow play during the winter months are among the outdoor activities enjoyed in the spaciousness of eastern Montana. Public Domain lands, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, are widely scattered throughout this region adding opportunities for recreational enjoyment.

Variety of climate also plays an important part in the enjoyment of the out-of-doors in Montana. The summer months of late June, July, August and early September, characterized by warm days and brisk cool nights, represent the present most popular recreation period. Fall, introduced by zestful Indian summer days with a splash of frost-turned color often followed by colder weather and tracking snow, however, finds sportsmen seeking Montana's out-of-doors by many thousands. Elk, deer, mountain sheep and goats, as well as moose and black and grizzly bear, represent the game of the mountain country. Large numbers of antelope and deer predominate on the prairies and along the river breaks of eastern Montana. Mountain and prairie grouse are native stand-bys of the game birds. These have been augmented by wild turkeys, ring-necked pheasants, as well as Hungarian and chukar partridges, species that have responded well to introduction.

Two major waterfowl flyways cross the state. The presence of ducks and geese add further variety to fall outdoor activities. Large flocks of snow geese, swan and other waterfowl, returning through the state in

the spring, also present a wonderful opportunity to enjoy and photograph these noisy and colorful migrants.

Winters are fairly long, starting usually in late November and lasting well into March. This is a period of winter sports. There are now 21 major developed ski slopes in the state, for the most part in the western half. Crisp, predominately clear weather, coupled with a good snow cover and exceptional scenery on the higher mountain slopes, has made skiing a major sport in Montana and one of increasing interest to visitors from neighboring states.

The first luge run in the United States is being considered for the slopes of the Lolo Hot Springs area out of Missoula with probably others to follow. A new winter sport is thus being introduced into Montana.

Winter fishing on an increasing number of lakes and rivers presents a popular outdoor activity for sportsmen and family groups.

Motor toboggan trips from West Yellowstone into the Old Faithful area in Yellowstone National Park are becoming an increasingly popular winter activity. Unusual opportunities for photography and sighting of game in deep snow conditions are highlights of this winter outing.

With the mild days of early spring, driving for pleasure coupled with hikes and photography brings Montana residents out-of-doors in large numbers. Sighting of returning bird life, the young of game animals, and a rapidly developing pattern of spring vegetation makes this an especially pleasant period for enjoyment of the out-of-doors.

The summers are accompanied by an especially favorable outdoor recreation climate. It is during this period that close to three-fourths of the out-of-state visitors move across the state. Although Yellowstone National Park represents a destination objective for nearly two million

visitors and Glacier for just under half that amount, many others travel through the state, stopping but briefly. The variety of Montana's summer outdoor activities coupled with an especially pleasant environment are, however, building up an increasing number of participants. The development of additional facilities, particularly those having to do with camping opportunities, would be expected to add much to the volume of summer outdoor recreation in Montana.

Clearly recognizing these facts, the present plan has taken into account all significant present and potential outdoor recreation resources, opportunities, and activities. In addition, throughout the plan attention has been devoted to quality of environment and experience. Finally, it is a balanced plan - one that considers the out-of-state visitor and Montana's residents as well (both urban and rural).

PART G - RECREATION RESOURCES, PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

Demand - Supply - Needs

In the pages that follow are presented general comments and specific data relating to the supply of outdoor recreation resources, facilities and programs and demand and needs for these resources. For the most part, information is covered by region, of which there are seven identified in Montana. These include the Northwest (1), West Central (2), Southwest (3), North Central (4), South Central (5), Northeast (6), and Southeast (7) regions. The reader is referred to the appendix for comments relative to the selection of these regions and their suitability for use in planning.

For each region there is presented a brief narrative covering such topics as location and size of the region, its physical character, recreational resources, population and out-of-state visitor impact, and significant recreational activities. There then follows a general table presenting demand, supply, and needs data relative to a great variety of recreational activities. Also included are tables on existing and potential recreation lands.

In the appendix are to be found explanations relative to the collection of supply data and the determination of demand and needs for facilities. In addition, a section of the appendix is devoted to an explanation of the standards employed in determining needs. It is important that before any attempt is made to interpret the data presented in the tables, the reader should become familiar with the methodology contained in the appendixes. For example, demand for picnicking facilities represents a determination of that generated by both the resident and out-of-state visitor. However, demand for playground acreage and facilities is based solely on that generated by the resident population. This difference in demand calculations reflects the reasoning

that out-of-state visitors will be actively seeking picnicking opportunities during their vacation period in the state, while their use of playground facilities will be only incidental to their visit. In other words, it is not believed that the out-of-state visitors will generate a sufficient demand for playground facilities to require an expansion of those facilities needed to meet the resident demand. By the nature of the activity, however, the need for picnicking facilities must take into account the out-of-state visitor demand.

In the regional presentations that follow, only those resources, programs and facilities provided by government - federal, state and local - have been considered. However, because of a lack of information, it has been impossible to include in these presentations information relative to lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior. There is included, therefore, a brief statement regarding these lands together with appropriate tabular information in the pages that preceed the regional presentations. As additional information becomes available it will be employed to further refine the State Plan.

Also in the pages preceeding the regional presentations the reader will find a discussion of recreation on private lands. It must be recognized that through the services of private enterprise many additional opportunities to enjoy the out-of-doors are provided.

Although the Soil & Water Conservation Districts gathered a considerable amount of information on the private inventory, detailed information on this phase of Montana's economy is incomplete and with minor exceptions, it is presently impossible to fully identify the role of private enterprise by planning regions. In the future it is expected that additional information will become available on which to base more complete planning for this

important section.

Because of the unique identity of private lands included in the state's Indian Reservations a separate statement relating to them immediately follows the more general comments about recreation on private lands.

THE ROLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN THE PROVISION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Through private enterprise resources, facilities and services are provided to expand the supply and range of opportunities for the enjoyment of the out of doors. While it is recognized that in Montana a sizeable portion of the economy is related to outdoor recreation, little specific information is presently available. As a consequence, the following comments are very general.

Approximately sixty-two million acres or sixty-six percent of the land in Montana is privately owned and operated by individuals, groups and corporations. Some of this land supports an important share of the outdoor recreation activities enjoyed each year by Montana residents and visitors alike. The reservoirs, lakes, fields, pastures, rangelands and woodlands on privately owned acreages now support game animals, game birds and fish and provide other resources with recreation potential.

In many instances total holdings are devoted to recreation use and the enterprise forms the exclusive support of a number of families. In other instances supplemental incomes are being derived through the provision of recreation resources, services and facilities. Without the services of private enterprise Montana's guests and residents as well, would often find their vacations and outings far less satisfying. Many would be hungry, tired and even confused and sometimes bored for it is largely the businessman who provides food, lodging, travel directions

and activity opportunities.

It is also true that many enterprises engaged in the provision of recreation services do not have sufficient privately owned land as the basis for their activity. Outfitters and dude ranch operations often make use of extensive areas of national forest land, for example. They provide a necessary service and many persons otherwise unable or perhaps unwilling to independently engage in wilderness travel and similar activities do so because of this service available to them. The partnership of sound business practices and government administered resources are readily appreciated by those seeking the pleasures of outdoor recreation opportunities.

The list of resources, facilities and services provided the recreationist by private enterprise is extensive. And, of course, the preparation of such a list would be little more than an academic exercise. Therefore, the following comments are not intended to be exhaustive and only examples of the role of private enterprise in the outdoor recreation field are presented.

Lodging

A sizeable portion of those engaged in enhancing or providing opportunities for outdoor recreationists operate motels, resorts, cabins, lodges and similar accommodations. They are widely distributed throughout the state although those enterprises which cater almost exclusively to the vacationer or recreationist can usually be identified with attractive resources. Motels, which cater to all types of travelers, are widely spread and closely tied to highways and settlements. Resorts, lodges

and similar establishments are more localized. For example, Flathead Lake and Whitefish Lake in the northwest are centers for these types of enterprises, so too are hundreds of other recreation locals in Montana.

Camping

An increasing number of camping facilities are provided in Montana by private enterprise. Privately owned campgrounds can readily provide the services sometimes unavailable in public campgrounds. A major chain of franchised campgrounds include some twelve privately owned areas in Montana in such widely dispersed centers as Miles City, West Yellowstone, Helena and Big Fork. Additional opportunities are available in many parts of the state for similar operations.

Dude Ranches

Many of Montana's working stock ranches provide excellent dude ranch service. Others depend exclusively on this activity for their livelihood. All provide lodging, food and entertainment, as well as outfitting services for hunters, fishermen and those wishing packtrips into wilderness areas. Dude ranching is a major business activity in the state and one presenting a uniquely Western service.

Dude ranches are widespread throughout the state, although by far the greater numbers are to be found in the western mountainous areas.

Presently it is believed that the recreation farm type enterprise has had little development in Montana. The possibility exists, however, for the provision of services to city dwellers who desire to spend a vacation period living on a farm and taking part in the farm routine. The advantage of this kind of operation is that a large capital invest-

ment is usually not required. Instead, existing facilities may often be employed.

Ski and Winter Sports Centers

Montana lists some twenty-one major ski centers and the bulk of them are privately operated (in many cases public lands are employed on a special use permit basis). Among the services provided the skier are ski tows, ski instructions, food and lodging, transportation, and equipment sales and rentals, and in the case of several of the larger operations, lodging.

The role of private enterprise in the provision of skiing opportunities is a vital one and its importance should not be underestimated. As demand for skiing opportunities increases, it will largely be through the means of private investment that needs are satisfied.

Outfitting Services

In 1965 there were 361 licensed outfitters in Montana (Montana Fish and Game Department, Montana 1965 Licensed Outfitters). Many of them work in conjunction with other ranch operations. Others carry on outfitting as their full time activity. Licensed outfitters are to be found in all parts of Montana. Their services consist of guiding and packing for hunting and fishing parties and wilderness travelers.

Persons knowledgeable about fishing and hunting opportunities, wilderness travel and camping, saddle and pack stock handling and the like provide vital services to the recreationist.

Marinas

Privately operated marinas (owned or concessions) servicing boaters

with fuel, launch facilities, food and equipment sales, moorage and associated needs are to be found on many of the state's more popular boating waters. In many instances these operations represent major investments in buildings, dockage, launching facilities, parking areas, etc. and the services provided are essential to the enjoyment of the state's boating opportunities.

The services provided at private marinas are very rarely duplicated at public facilities and opportunities for the expansion of these enterprises will doubtless occur both through increased boater demands on existing waters and with the construction of new reservoirs.

Other Services

It is possible to discuss separately a great variety of types of private enterprises that in some way contribute resources, facilities and/or services to increase the opportunities for those seeking outdoor recreation experiences in Montana. However, as previously indicated, the foregoing presentation is intended to provide, by example, an indication of the extent and characteristics of the private sector.

It is recognized that private enterprise provides swimming pool space (usually in association with motels and lodging), horseback riding opportunities, golfing facilities, fishing opportunities, group camping facilities, and many more.

Note should also be taken of the role of the quasi-public or voluntary organizations in providing outdoor recreation resources, facilities and services. Church groups, youth organizations and the like provide opportunities for both members and the public as well. Group camps and picnicking facilities are often provided through these organizations.

Important contributions of time and labor are made by their memberships in construction and maintenance activities and, of course, in many cases substantial contributions of money, materials, and property are provided. The activities of these organizations are welcomed and appreciated by all concerned with the future of outdoor recreation in Montana.

MONTANA'S INDIAN RESERVATIONS

There are, at present, seven Indian Reservations in Montana (see tables 1 and 2) and they include about five and a quarter million acres. The largest of these is in the Crow Reservation - its one and a half million acres occupy a large part of Big Horn County and a portion of Yellowstone County - while the smallest, The Rocky Boy Reservation, includes about 100,000 acres in Hill and Chouteau Counties.

Indian lands in Montana are privately owned - they are not public areas like the National Parks or National Forests. For this reason their acreages and facilities are not included in the following regional tables showing public resources and facilities.

The state's reservations include valuable recreational resources and in many instances tribes and individuals have recognized this. There appears to be a growing interest among owners of reservation lands in the outdoor recreation field. That this is not a mere beginning is evidenced by the accompanying table listing the facilities for outdoor recreation that now exist on reservation lands (table 2).

The owners of these lands - upon which provision has been made for public enjoyment and use - are to be commended for their efforts in this direction. While it is true that economic benefits may result as a consequence of the provision of these facilities it is also true that everyone benefits. The visitor is afforded added opportunities and public agencies are relieved of some of the load of attempting to meet increasing demands with limited funds.

TABLE 1 MONTANA'S INDIAN RESERVATIONS - ACREAGE

Reservation	Planning Region	Acreage								
		Total	Land	Water	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Flathead	1 & 2	605,361	537,361	68,000		56	583,105	22,000		200
Blackfoot	4	7,200 1/ & 2/	750	6,200			7,000			200
Rocky Boy	4 & 6	107,511 2/	107,291	135	120	20	107,371			
Crow	5	1,574,394	1,573,811	583			1,574,394			
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River Res.	5 & 7	433,279	433,204	75	6	10	433,108	15		140
Fort Peck	6	891,000 2/	890,000	300			891,000			
Fort Belknap	6	596,695	596,125	570			596,695			

1/ - This is not the total acreage of the reservation but it is the total inventoried.

2/ - Total of land and water acreage shown does not equal the total acreage of the reservation. Acreage unaccounted for is classified as permanent wetlands.

TABLE 2 MONTANA'S INDIAN RESERVATIONS - OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Reservation	Playfield (Acres)	Swimming Beach (Acres)	Picnic Tables (No.)	Picnicking Acres	Camping Spaces	Camping Acres	Group Camping (No. of Persons)	General Parking (No.)	Cabin & Motel Units	Hotel & Lodge Units	Boat Access Parking (No.)	Marina Slips & Moorings	Ski Lift Capacity Persons/Hour
Flathead		20	80	20	50	10		2000	13	30	20	16	
Blackfoot			56	10	320	30	250	5			2		
Rocky Boy	5		2	20	2								100
Crow	10		8	20	100	17	210	800					
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River Res.)	6		25	10	6	10		2	8				
Fort Peck	10	10	180	200	550	25		500					
Fort Belknap			24	60									

LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior is responsible for the conservation, management and development of some 8.3 million acres of land scattered largely throughout central and eastern Montana with considerable additional acreage in the southwestern portion of the state. These lands are made up for the most part of original public domain but have been increased somewhat in recent years by the addition of "L U" lands.

Until recently the Bureau has been hampered by lack of authority and finances to carry out programs of recreational development on lands under their jurisdiction. However, during this period these large tracts of open space lands have served an important role in providing major hunting and fishing opportunities and also have been used extensively for informal camping and picnicking. In 1964 a multiple use act was passed by Congress spelling out broad authority in the field of recreation and other aspects of land management for public domain lands. Under this expanded program the Bureau of Land Management in Montana has identified some 350 parcels of land containing a total of 2½ million acres which have recreation potential. The Bureau is still handicapped by the lack of funds to undertake a major recreation development program. However, the necessary plans are being prepared for such a time when funding is available.

The Bureau, working under the terms of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (1954) has cooperated with state agencies and political

subdivisions in Montana as well as a bonafide nonprofit associations and corporations. In this way certain key recreation tracts of public domain have been sold or leased to these types of agencies and groups. Several important recreation programs have been greatly enhanced in this manner.

At the time this state-wide Outdoor Recreation Plan for Montana was completed a detailed inventory of the Bureau of Land Management recreation facilities was not available. This data will be included in a supplement to the plan when it is received.

The following table indicating acreage of public lands, county by county, is included to indicate the volume of lands involved and the general location of these lands.

Table 3

PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Planning Region 1

COUNTY	ACREAGE WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICT	OTHER	TOTAL
Flathead		4,761	4,761
Lake		202	202
Lincoln		42	42
Sanders		1,364	1,364

Table 4

PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Planning Region 2

COUNTY	ACREAGE WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICT	OTHER	TOTAL
Deer Lodge	4,113	10,282	14,395
Granite		43,689	43,689
Mineral		3,471	3,471
Missoula		32,911	32,911
Powell		77,699	77,699
Ravalli		360	360

Table 5

PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Planning Region 3

COUNTY	ACREAGE WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICT	OTHER	TOTAL
Beaverhead	339,261	309,894	649,155
Broadwater	59,321	9,622	68,943
Gallatin		12,311	12,311
Jefferson	107,651	5,469	113,120
Madison	92,371	142,660	235,031
Park		22,175	22,175
Silver Bow	50,162	5,919	56,081

Table 6

PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Planning Region 4

COUNTY	ACREAGE WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICT	OTHER	TOTAL
Cascade		2,890	2,890
Chouteau	13,421	68,230	81,651
Fergus	264,032	118,235	385,427
Glacier		1,027	1,027
Judith Basin		14,985	14,985
Lewis and Clark		12,751	12,751
Liberty		8,849	8,849
Meagher		16,312	16,312
Petroleum	190,070	156,133	343,043
Pondera		1,055	1,055
Teton		14,434	14,434
Toole		25,967	25,967

Table 7

PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Planning Region 5

COUNTY	ACREAGE WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICT	OTHER	TOTAL
Big Horn		31,657	31,657
Carbon	226,216	10,001	236,217
Golden Valley	10,230	1,187	11,417
Musselshell	11,064	91,800	102,864
Stillwater		9,819	9,819
Sweet Grass		14,388	14,388
Wheatland	520	2,229	2,749
Yellowstone	7,023	80,815	87,838

Table 8

PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Planning Region 6

COUNTY	ACREAGE WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICT	OTHER	TOTAL
Blaine	254,433	206,992	461,425
Daniels		5,988	5,988
Hill		16,845	16,845
McCone	215,047	2,080	217,127
Phillips	717,334	368,748	1,086,082
Richland		51,344	51,344
Roosevelt		6,491	6,491
Sheridan		11,182	11,182
Valley	644,799	391,968	1,036,767

Table 9

PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Planning Region 7

COUNTY	ACREAGE WITHIN GRAZING DISTRICT	OTHER	TOTAL
Carter	509,499		509,499
Custer	267,970	72,101	340,071
Dawson	58,038		58,038
Fallon	47,522	73,338	120,860
Garfield	666,732	944	667,676
Powder River	244,043	4,490	248,533
Prairie	58,947	391,933	450,880
Rosebud	151,039	85,560	236,599
Treasure		11,378	11,378
Wibaux		24,213	24,213

THE NORTHWEST REGION
(Planning Region 1)

Encompassed in this planning region are the state's four northwestern counties--Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, and Sanders. It is one of the smaller planning regions including 13,154 square miles or about nine percent of the state's total area. Public landownership is characteristic throughout the Northwest--the bulk of the area is included in several large tracts of public land. Among them are Glacier National Park, the Flathead, Lolo, Kootenai, and Kaniksu National Forests (the latter two of which overlap into adjacent parts of Idaho) and several national wildlife refuges (including the National Bison Range), as well as considerable acreage of state lands under State Forest and Fish and Game Department jurisdiction. Of the remaining privately owned and trust land, much is included in the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Northwestern Montana, like the adjoining sections of Idaho on the west and British Columbia to the north, and for that matter, all of western Montana, is mountainous in character. Here the dominating mountain ranges--part of the great Rocky Mountain System--trend northwest-southeast and are separated by basins and elongated valleys. One of the largest of these basins is occupied by Flathead Lake--one of the largest natural lakes in the Pacific Northwest. This is a region, as well, of forests and extensive stands of coniferous trees cloak the countryside.

The Northwest is richly endowed with recreational resources. The combination of scenic glaciated mountains, extensive forests, and abundant water in combination with pleasant summer weather conditions makes this

one of the more popular vacation destinations in the state. In winter conditions are favorable for winter sports and the region enjoys the advantage of a long season.

Several areas of particular recreational significance (Impact Areas - see appendix) which function as destinations for visitors and residents alike can be identified in this region. Outstanding among them, of course, is Glacier National Park (Class 1) but also important (all Class 2) are the Big Mountain Ski Area, the Cabinet, and Bob Marshall Wilderness Areas, Flathead and Whitefish Lakes. It is anticipated that, when completed, the reservoir created by Libby Dam will be a similar impact area (Class 2). Several other impact areas--these for the most part represent important intervening opportunities for the traveler--include the National Bison Range (Class 3), Thompson Falls and Flathead Lake State Parks (both Class 4). Finally, the region includes a number of lesser impact areas which, for the most part, service the traveling public (Class 5, i.e., wayside picnic and camping areas).

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATIONS

The four-county area of the northwestern planning region included a resident population of 65,486 in 1960. This was classified as predominantly rural (nearly 75 percent) and only one community--Kalispell--numbered over 10,000. In 1970 it is anticipated that the regions's population will grow to 70,082 and five years later it is expected to reach 75,795. By 1975 two cities will have populations in excess of 10,000--Kalispell (23,800) and Libby (10,500).

A large proportion of Montana's out-of-state visitors enter or pass through this region. Thus, rather high "exposures" to the non-resident traveler are experienced particularly along the approaches to Glacier National Park and in the park itself.[1] The city of Kalispell for example, is "exposed" to 38.5 percent of Montana's out-of-state visitors. Similarly, high exposures are experienced along the length of U. S. Highway 10A as it crosses the region. (Thompson Falls has an exposure to nearly a quarter of Montana's out-of-state guests).

It must also be recognized that residents of northern Idaho (the Coeur d' Alene area) and eastern Washington (especially the Spokane urban area) have relatively easy access to this part of Montana. The same is true, of course, with respect to residents in adjacent parts of Montana and ease of access is a particularly important factor when considered in relation to the city of Missoula which lies but a short distance from the region's southern limit.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

The accompanying tables (tables 10 and 11) present data on supply, demand, and needs for the Northwestern Region. For an explanation of the procedures employed in compiling these data, the reader is referred to the plan's appendix.

1. Of an expected visitation totalling approximately 900,000 for the 1965 season in Glacier National Park, it is estimated that over 80 percent of the visitations (or more than 720,000) will be from out-of-state residents. Source: Telephone conversation - Glacier Park personnel.

The tables are revealing of the relationship between the present supply of facilities and resources and anticipated demands for the same facilities and resources in 1970 and 1975. Perhaps the most significant conclusion to be drawn from even a cursory examination of the data is that the overall supply of facilities is, in nearly every instance, greatly exceeded by the anticipated demands for these types of facilities. It is a need for the development of additional facilities that is most evident in the Northwest and this same need, as will be shown in the following pages, appears repeatedly as the various planning regions are analyzed. This is not to say, however, that adequate land is currently available for the development of needed facilities. Easily accessable and suitable sites for recreational uses are, in many cases, presently unavailable to the general public and it is anticipated that the acquisition of land or interests in land will be required. Certainly additional water access is a need.

In addition to these more general conclusions, comments relating to specific supply, demand, and need data are merited.

1. Camping - As previously noted there are several major impact areas in this region and camping numbers among the most popular outdoor recreation activities. By 1970 nearly 2,000 tent and/or trailer camping spaces will be needed and at present only about two-thirds of that total is available. It is noteworthy that federal agencies are providing about 87 percent of the total supply and in view of the somehwat remote locations in which some of these facilities are situated, it is apparent that there is a real need for more camping facilities in close proximity to the major highway routes. That the traveler merits special concern is evidenced by the fact that demand

for camping facilities is seven times greater for out-of-state visitors than it is for the resident population. There is an ample acreage available for developing camping facilities but again, this is not necessarily located where it is most needed. Again it is the federal agencies that administer the bulk of the camping acreage--some 1190 acres as compared to a total of 51 acres reported by state agencies.

2. Picnicking - Picnicking, like camping, is among the more popular activities. As noted in the table, by 1970 an additional 169 tables will be needed although apparently an adequate acreage is available for development. It is, of course, the location of this available land that determines its adequacy to meet the need. Many of these tables, like the camping sites, must be provided in close proximity to the area's major highways. It is noteworthy that at present only about 40 tables are provided at highway waysides.

3. Fishing - The Northwest Region presents a particularly important fishery. It not only contains most of Montana's lowland lakes but with Flathead Lake, it presents a major fisheries attraction in one of the largest freshwater bodies of water west of the Mississippi River.

Fishing opportunities vary from the taking of trout, kokanee, and bass in the many lakes, streams and rivers of the valleys to wilderness type fishing in high mountain lakes and streams where the native cutthroat trout is prized.

4. Hunting - Hunting has long been a major fall activity in this region. Whitetail deer are sought from wooded valley floors to the mountain canyons of the area. Wilderness type big game hunting, with opportunities for such

species as elk, moose, mule deer, grizzly bear, mountain goats and big horn sheep provide the objective of many hikes and pack trips into the back country.

5. Skiing and Winter Sports - Four of the state's twenty-one ski centers are located in the northwest. Included are Big Mountain, Mission Valley, Termaat's and Turner Mountain. In the 1964-65 season Big Mountain, the largest of the area's ski centers, recorded 53,000 visits, of which about 70 percent were estimated to be out-of-state residents.[1] Adequate resources are available to meet any anticipated demands for skiing or winter sports activities.

6. Swimming - A 1970 demand of 717,500 activity days is projected and, assuming this demand were satisfied by swimming pool facilities alone, there is a projected need for 16,000 square feet of pool space by that year. Certainly, it is evident that some of this demand will be satisfied by lake and river swimming although it must be recognized that these opportunities are limited in particular by the low water temperature. At present only eleven acres of public swimming beach are reported for the entire region. Undoubtedly some of the demand, particularly that generated by the travelers, will be satisfied by facilities provided in association with lodging (motels and tourist lodges, etc.).

7. Other Water-Based Activities - Ample stream and lake waters are available throughout most of the region to meet forseeable demands for other water-based activities. However, water access remains a problem and there are

1. Personal communication - Mr. Ed Schenek, Big Mountain Ski Area.

significant needs for boat ramps, boat access parking sites, and associated facilities.

8. Other Activities - Owing to the character of the northwest, particularly the combination of scenic forested mountains, abundant wildlife and large public areas, this region is popular with those who walk and hike, study nature, ride horseback, hunt and fish. And, it is, of course, popular with those who sightsee, drive for pleasure, or enjoy the less active outdoor pastimes. Where facilities are required as, for example, riding and hiking trails, fishing access sites, vista points, interpretive markers and exhibits, and nature trails, responsible agencies must recognize the demands for them and attempt to meet anticipated needs.

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 10

District #1

1970	Swimming, Sq.Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	10,109	404,373	297,148	88	220,759	398	66	132,857	127,549	231	6
Out of State	5,838		27,143		831,280	165	28	15,013		29	1
Total	15,947	404,373	324,291	88	1,052,039	563	94	147,870	127,549	260	7
Supply											
Federal	0			1		236	47			209	
State	0					138	104			39	
Local	0			2		20	4			10	
Total	0			3		394	155			258	
Need											
Total Demand	15,947	404,373	324,291	88	1,052,039	563	94	147,870	127,549	260	
Total Supply	0			3		394	155			258	
Total Needs	15,947			85		169				2	

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 10
District #1

1970	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	235	59	77,090	67,279	53,963	44,152	41,348	18,221	60,270	5,606	4,906
Out of State	1,738	435	25,023	36,143	115,314	43,443	1,737		7,810		
Total	1,973	494	102,113	103,422	169,277	87,595	43,085	18,221	68,080	5,606	4,906
Supply											
Federal	1,141	1,190									
State	179	51									
Local	10	0									
Total	1,330	1,241									
Need											
Total Demand	1,973	494	102,113	103,422	169,277	87,595	43,085	18,221	68,080	5,606	4,906
Total Supply	1,330	1,241									
Total Needs	643										

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 10
District #1

1970	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	3,504	28,033		3	
Out of State					
Total	3,504	28,033		3	
Supply					
Federal					
State					
Local				0.5	
Total				0.5	
Need					
Total Demand	3,504	28,033		3	
Total Supply				0.5	
Total Needs				2.5	

DEMAND; SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 11
District #1

1975	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	11,875	458,560	335,015	95	252,398	449	75	145,525	137,947	273	
Out of State	7,576		381,819		1,178,889	206	34	178,320		37	
Total	19,451	458,560	716,834	95	1,431,187	655	109	323,845	137,947	310	
Supply											
Federal	0			1		236	47			209	
State	0					138	104			39	
Local	0			2		20	4			10	
Total	0			3		394	155			258	
Need											
Total Demand	19,451	458,560	716,834	95	1,431,187	655	109	323,845	137,947	310	
Total Supply	0			3		394	155			358	
Total Needs	19,451			92		261				52	1

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 11
District #1

1975	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	280	70	86,407	75,795	61,394	52,299	51,541	21,222	64,426	6,065	5,306
Out of State	2,064	516	33,022	42,929	158,919	61,917	2,476				
Total	2,344	586	119,429	118,724	220,313	114,216	54,017	21,222		6,065	5,306
Supply											
Federal	1,141	1,190									
State	179	51									
Local	10	0									
Total	1,330	1,241									
Need											
Total Demand	2,344	586	119,429	118,724	220,313	114,216	54,017	21,222		6,065	5,306
Total Supply	1,330	1,241									
Total Needs	1,014										

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 11
District #1

1975	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	3,790	30,318		3.0	
Out of State					
Total	3,790			3.0	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0.5	
Total				0.5	
Need					
Total Demand	3,790			3.0	
Total Supply				0.5	
Total Needs				2.5	

Table 12

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 1
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	5,420,395	5,361,121	56,675	15	60,833	4,091,953	128,285	1,139,309	
State	291,016	288,136	1,241		610	290,406			
Local	70	70			70				
Total	5,711,481	5,649,327	57,916	15	61,513	4,382,359	128,285	1,139.309	

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 13

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 1
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	7	147	147			122	25			
Local	1	300	300			300				
Total	8	447	447			422	25			

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE WEST CENTRAL REGION
(Planning Region 2)

The six county area which comprises the West Central Region is similar in many respects to the northwest. Both in size and physical character the regions are somewhat alike, and in both, public owned lands account for a large share of the total acreage.

The region's 11,028 square mile area is predominantly mountainous, although here the parallel pattern of ranges and valleys which characterizes the northwest is absent. Instead, a somewhat irregular arrangement of rugged mountain ranges and interspersed basins and valleys is encountered. As had been noted, much of this forested mountain country is publically owned and is included in several national forests.

As is also true of the Northwest Region, the West Central Region is relatively well endowed with favorable settings for outdoor recreation activities. Among the more noteworthy are the Selway-Bitterroot and Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Areas, and the Mission Mountains Primitive Area (all class 2), the Seeley Lake and Georgetown Lake areas and the region's many camping, fishing and picnicking opportunities on a variety of smaller lakes, streams and rivers. It should also be noted that four of the state's ski centers are located in the region.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

In 1960 the population of the West Central Region (Deer Lodge, Granite, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, and Ravalli Counties) numbered nearly 90,000. Slightly more than half of this total was classified as urban and Missoula

alone accounted for almost a third of the regions' total population. Anaconda, with a 1960 population of 12,054, is the only other community of more than 10,000 residents.

By 1970, the population of the West Central Region will slightly exceed 100,000. In another five years, the total will have climbed another 13,000 and by that time (1975) it is predicted that the Missoula urban area's population will number about 50,000. The Anaconda urban area, by 1975, will continue to be the region's only other center with a population in excess of 10,000. By 1975, it will total about 17,000.

Even a quick glance at a highway map will indicate that this is a part of the state through which many of Montana's out-of-state visitors pass. Missoula is the focus of transportation routes and through it pass major north-south and east-west highways. That this is, in fact, the case is well illustrated by the exposure indices of several of the regions communities. Missoula is highest with an index of nearly 40 (second highest in the state) while that of Drummond (on Interstate Route 90 in Granite County) is 27.5 and that of Garrison (only a short distance to the east on the same highway) is 23.2.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

Many of the general comments relative to supply, demand and needs in the Northwest Region apply here as well. Certainly the need for additional facilities is clearly evident if the accompanying tables (especially tables 14 and 15) are examined.

As is also true for the northwest, development of the following facilities is needed in the West Central Region if the anticipated 1970 demands are to be satisfied: swimming pools, playfields and playgrounds, picnic sites, and general purpose camp sites. In addition, the need for facilities for boaters and those engaging in other water sports is particularly critical in this region. The present supply of boat launch ramps and associated parking and sanitary facilities is far short of the anticipated 1970 need and there is no doubt that these facilities fail to meet even the present need.

1. Skiing and Winter Sports - As noted above, there are four ski centers in this region--Lookout Pass (very near the Montana-Idaho boundary on U. S. Highway 10), Wraith Hill (west of Anaconda), Marshall Mountain and Snow Bowl (both in the Missoula area). The Snow Bowl Ski Area is the largest of the four. While none of these centers accomodate out-of-state visitors to the same degree as does Big Mountain in the northwest, they are nevertheless of major importance to the region's inhabitants. Facilities for the enjoyment of the out-of-doors during the zestful Montana winters are of great importance. Opportunities for snowplay, that is, tobogganing, sledding, and related activities are more widespread and are usually independent of specific facilities. However, where the provision of facilities for other winter sports activities is necessary--as for example skating rinks--these needs must be satisfied.

2. Playgrounds - It appears from an examination of the accompanying regional tables, that presently the resident need for playfields and playgrounds is more adequately satisfied in this region than in the northwest (however, the limitations in the inventory of supply must be recognized).

There still must be added to this total some 62 additional playfield acres by 1970. Facilities of this type must be provided in close proximity to the focus of demand. It is noteworthy in this regard that the second largest of the region's population centers has indicated only one acre of available playfield in the city. Here, then, the need would appear to be urgent.

3. Fishing - Excellent fishing opportunities are found throughout the region--these range from high mountain lakes and streams to lowland lakes and river courses of the intervening valleys. Trout of a variety of species, kokanee, and bass make up the game fishes available to the angler.

An excellent program of pollution abatement in one of the main river courses has greatly enhanced fishing in that particular area.

4. Hunting - Elk hunting is widely distributed throughout this region. Along with both mule and whitetailed deer as well as a scattering of the rarer species, fall hunting makes up a major outdoor activity for the area.

5. Other Activities - Note has been taken of the need for additional facilities in this region. It must be observed that location of developed facilities is a prime concern. Poorly located facilities--both in term of access and setting--will do little to satisfy the real needs.

Concern must also be demonstrated for the needs of hikers and horseback riders, fishermen and hunters, and pleasure drivers, sightseers, and nature hobbyists--and for that matter for all who desire the rewards of experiences in the out-of-doors.

THE CITY OF MISSOULA

Missoula is the major focus of population in the West Central Region.

Its residents generate a large portion of the demand reflected in the tables for this region.

A well planned and fairly sizeable acreage within the city has been dedicated to park and recreation purposes but at present an apparent lack of facilities limit the utility of some of the acreage. It is hoped that financing can be made available to correct any lack of development in the Missoula park system. State and county governments should also fulfill their responsibilities to provide opportunities for the city's residents on a basis equal to that provided other residents, urban and rural, under their respective jurisdictions.

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 14
District #2

1970	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	14,468	578,817	425,337	125	315,992	569	95	191,602	182,574	331	9
Out of State	7,703		51,696		1,413,234	280	47	25,524		49	1
Total	22,171	578,817	477,033	125	1,729,226	849	142	217,126	182,574	380	10
Supply											
Federal				3		248	41			32	
State						258	43				
Local	13,900			60		123	21				
Total	13,900			63		629	105			32	
Need											
Total Demand	22,171	578,817	477,033	125	1,729,226	849	142	217,126	182,574	380	10
Total Supply	13,900			63		629	105			32	1
Total Needs	8,271			62		220	37			348	9

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 14
District #2

1970	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	336	84	110,347	96,303	77,242	63,198	59,186	26,082	86,270	8,026	7,122
Out of State	422	106	42,540	61,445	196,033	73,852	2,954		8,918		
Total	758	190	152,877	157,748	273,275	137,050	62,140	26,082	95,188	8,026	7,122
Supply											
Federal	353	157									
State	83	49									
Local		5									
Total	436	211									
Need											
Total Demand	758	190	152,877	157,748	273,275	137,050	62,140	26,082	95,188	8,026	7,122
Total Supply	436	211									
Total Needs	322										

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 14
District #2

1970	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	5,015	40,127		4	
Out of State					
Total	5,015	40,127		4	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	5,015	40,127		4	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				4	

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 15
District #2

1975	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	17,756	685,688	500,950	142	377,412	672		217,608	206,272	408	
Out of State	12,880		649,092		1,807,631	351		303,143		63	
Total	30,636	685,688	1,150,042	142	2,185,043	1,073	171	520,751	206,272	471	
Supply											
Federal				3		257	82			32	
State						258	143				
Local	13,900			60		123	10				
Total	13,900			63		638	235			32	
Need											
Total Demand	30,636	685,688	1,150,042	142	2,185,043	1,023	171	520,751	206,272	471	
Total Supply	13,900			63		638	235			42	
Total Needs	16,736			79		385				439	11

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 15
District #2

1975	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	418		129,205	113,337	91,856	78,202	77,069	31,734	96,337	9,066	7,932
Out of State	3,534		56,138	72,980	270,162	105,258	4,211				
Total	3,952	988	185,343	186,317	362,018	183,460	81,280	31,734	96,337	9,066	7,932
Supply											
Federal	446										
State	83										
Local											
Total	529	132									
Need											
Total Demand	3,952	988	185,343	186,317	362,018	183,460	81,280	31,734	96,337	9,066	7,932
Total Supply	529	132									
Total Needs	3,423	856									

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 15
District #2

1975	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	5,666	45,334		4.5	
Out of State					
Total	5,666	45,334		4.5	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	5,666	45,334		4.5	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				4.5	

Table 16

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 2
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	3,585,746	3,463,775	13,612		128,229	2,973,249	74,017	410,247	4
State	197,718	195,532	2,065		1,673	196,044			1
Local	376	374	2	56	274	46			
Total	3,783,840	3,659,681	15,679	56	130,176	3,169,339	74,017	410,247	5

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 17

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 2
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	6	20	20			15				5
Local	1	75	75			75				
Total	7	95	95			90				5

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE SOUTHWEST REGION
(Planning Region 3)

The Southwest Planning Region includes seven counties which together account for about twelve per cent of the state's area. The region is bounded on the south and west by sparsely populated parts of Idaho and Wyoming although by no means are these areas of little importance to the region. The famed Yellowstone National Park lies in the adjacent part of Wyoming and, in fact, crosses state boundaries to include parts of Montana and Idaho. Yellowstone is, of course, one of the nation's major parks and its significance is measured on an international scale. It should be noted that while the bulk of the park's acreage is in Wyoming, two of the park's five major entrances are in southwestern Montana. Consequently, the impact of out-of-state visitors to the park is very heavy in this region.

The southwest is rugged, forested mountain country similar in most respects to the area included in the West Central Planning Region. The intervening valleys and basins, however, are somewhat more extensive and the region possesses some of the state's most scenic sections. Through this area flow many of Montana's most beautiful mountain rivers -- the Madison, Gallatin, Jefferson, Big Hole, Beaverhead, as well as the Yellowstone and others. Wilderness conditions prevail in several sections and the region includes the Spanish Peaks, and the Absaroka Primitive Areas; the latter of which adjoins Yellowstone National Park.

The Madison River Canyon Eathquake Area (Quake Lake), an area of outstanding scientific interest, is also within the region.

Much of the land in the Southwest is included in National forest status. All, or parts of the Gallatin, Beaverhead, Helena, Deer Lodge, and Lewis and Clark National Forests are within the region. The Bureau of Land Management also administers considerable acreage. The Montana Fish and Game Department has under its jurisdiction several important winter game ranges and fishing access sites.

A number of impact areas are identifiable in this region. Yellowstone National Park is, of course, outstanding (Class 1). Among others the following examples can be listed: Virginia City, of historical interest and the previously mentioned Earthquake Area (both class 2); Big Hole National Battlefield, Lewis and Clark Caverns, and the Madison River fishing areas, as well as the Red Rock Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (all class 3), and a variety of centers like the great open-pit mine of Butte, many early mining camps, and the region's hot springs resorts (class 4). Numerous wayside areas exist in the Southwest although in general, they are inadequate to satisfy even present demands for their facilities.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

In 1960, more than 100,000 persons resided in the Southwest and of that total more than 40,000 lived in either Butte or Bozeman. The area has a relatively low overall growth rate and by 1970 an increase

of only about 5,000 is expected. By 1975, the population will total 112,000 and both Butte and Bozeman will have increased somewhat in size.

As has been noted, owing to the proximity of Yellowstone National Park and the attractions within the region, the Southwest is exposed to a large share of Montana's out-of-state visitors. Lvingston, in Park County, for example, has a high exposure index of 32.3 while Bozeman and Butte have indices of 22.1 and 21.4 respectively. All of the cross-state summer traffic between Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks passes through this region and this accounts for a significant part of the exposure.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

The reader is again reminded of the situation encountered in both of the previously noted regions. That is the fact that a need for additional facilities is most evident. This does not imply, however, that there is no need for additional acreage devoted to recreational functions. The initial inventory of potential recreation lands resulted in the specific identification of only 46 acres in the Southwest (see table 21). It is expected that as the identification of needs becomes more localized and opportunities become more evident, a land acquisition program of real importance must be initiated. Perhaps no great quantity of land will be needed, but certain vital acquisitions of property or rights in property will measurably contribute to the satisfaction of regional needs. (The foregoing comments, of course, apply equally to all of the regions in the state).

Among the most critical needs identified in the accompanying tables (tables 18 and 19) is that for added swimming pool space, camping facilities and space, and boat access facilities.

1. Swimming. In the initial inventory of the supply of recreational resources, programs, and facilities for this region there were identified only three acres of swimming beach and 3,120 square feet of swimming pool space. If all the demand for swimming activities were satisfied exclusively by pool facilities, more than 12,500 square feet would have to be added by 1970 simply to meet the need generated by the region's residents. To satisfy the out-of-state swimming demand in that year another 10,500 square feet would be required.

Admittedly, there are river and lake swimming opportunities in the region, but only three acres, as has been noted, of swimming beach were reported. It should further be noted that lake and river swimming opportunities cannot be expected to satisfy the demand. Additional swimming pools are needed in the Southwest.

2. Camping. The present supply of camping facilities is grossly inadequate, and the situation worsens with each passing year. The need for a four-fold increase over the present supply of camping spaces is anticipated by 1970, and this is a conservative estimate! The number of units required - almost 2,800 - is even more staggering. Immediate action is necessary to correct this situation.

3. Boat Access Facilities. The need for an expansion of present facilities for boats is clearly evident. Not only are additional ramps required, but a considerable expansion of parking facilities is needed.

Since the region is not blessed with an over-abundance of suitable boating waters it is essential that available waters are made accessable.

4. Fishing. An interesting feature of the fishing in this area is the presence of the greatest number of large trout rivers in the state. They offer outstanding opportunities for stream fishing for wild brown trout and other species that attract anglers from all over North America.

5. Hunting. As in the other western districts, a variety of mountain grouse, waterfowl and big game hunting attract large numbers of residents and out-of-state visitors to this area during the fall months.

THE CITY OF BUTTE

The city of Butte is the major focus of population in the Southwest and in 1960 it ranked among the four largest of Montana's cities.

Butte, like Missoula, is relatively well situated with respect to nearby and accessable outdoor recreation resources and facilities. This rather favorable situation must continue into the future to assure that adequate opportunities for all types of recreation activities will be available for the city's residents. In addition the city will need to maintain its park system, upgrade areas and facilities where necessary, and expand its recreation acreage to meet the needs of the future. The need, for example, for a swimming pool is apparent for at present there is no public pool in the city.

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 18
District #3

1970	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	15,693	627,134	460,841	136	342,370	617	103	207,597	197,813	358	9
Out of State	10,491		54,640		1,493,654	297	50	26,975		52	1
Total	26,184	627,134	515,481	136	1,836,024	914	153	234,572	197,813	410	10
Supply											
Federal	3,120					438	62			69	2
State						172	29				
Local				40		40	7				
Total	3,120			40		650	98			69	2
Need											
Total Demand	26,184	627,134	515,481	136	1,836,024	914	153	234,572	197,813	410	10
Total Supply	3,120			40		650	98			69	2
Total Needs	23,064			96		264	55			341	8

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 18
District #3

1970	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	364	91	119,558	104,342	83,689	68,474	64,225	27,260	93,586	8,686	7,601
Out of State	3,122	781	44,961	64,942	207,188	74,555	3,122		23,754		
Total	3,486	872	164,519	169,284	290,877	143,029	67,347	27,260	117,340	8,686	7,601
Supply											
Federal	518	119									
State	126	32									
Local	59	15									
Total	703	166									
Need											
Total Demand	3,486	872									
Total Supply	703	166									
Total Needs	2,783	706									

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 18
District #3

1970	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	5,435	40,337		4.3	
Out of State					
Total	5,435	40,337		4.3	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand				4.3	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				4.3	

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 19
District #3

1975	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	17,608	677,966	496,768	140	384,288	666	111	215,791	204,552	405	
Out of State	13,613		686,028		1,910,496	371	62	320,393		67	
Total	31,221	679,966	1,182,796	140	2,294,784	1,037	173	536,184	204,552	472	
Supply											
Federal	3,120					438	62			69	2
State						172	29				
Local				40		40	7				
Total	3,120			40		650	98			69	2
Need											
Total Demand	31,221	679,966	1,182,796	140	2,294,784	1,037	173	536,184	204,552	472	
Total Supply	3,120			40		650	98			69	
Total Needs	28,101			100		387	75			403	10

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 19
District #3

1975	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	416	104	128,135	112,399	91,042	77,555	76,431	31,472	95,538	8,991	7,868
Out of State	3,708	927	59,334	77,134	285,536	111,248	4,451				
Total	4,124	1,031	187,469	189,533	376,578	188,803	80,882	31,472	95,538	8,991	7,868
Supply											
Federal	518	119									
State	126	32									
Local	59	15									
Total	703	166									
Need											
Total Demand	4,124	1,031	187,469	189,533	376,578	188,203	80,882	31,472	95,538	8,991	7,868
Total Supply	703	166									
Total Needs	3,421	965									

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 19
District #3

1975	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	5,620	44,403		4.5	
Out of State					
Total	5,620	44,403		4.5	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	4,620	44,403		4.5	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				4.5	

Table 20

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 3
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	4,403,394	4,381,316	25,630		47,387	4,144,741	40,325	170,000	941
State	42,586	40,002	2,533	710	3,231	35,725	2,880		40
Local	140	140			140				
Total	4,446,120	5,338,775	32,767	710	50,758	4,180,466	43,205	170,000	981

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 21

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 3
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	9	46	46			36				10
Local										
Total	9	46	46			36				10

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION (PLANNING REGION 4)

Twelve counties form this, the largest of the state's regions. Included are 30,473 square miles or about 21 percent of the state's total area.

The region is diverse physically. In places great sweeps of plains country are dominant. Here the area is gently rolling and the smaller streams and rivers have but slightly incised the landscape. Elsewhere mountainous and foothill country is to be found. The rugged eastern slopes of the Rockies form the western margin and major outliers of this system, like the Little Belt and Snowy Mountains dominate the landscape.

The highlands are wooded and much of this area is included within National Forests. Extensive sections of the plains are devoted to farming and the production of grains is an important activity. Elsewhere and especially in the breaks and foothills, extensive areas are devoted to grazing and grasslands make up much of the vegetation.

Recreation resources are more widely spaced than those of the adjoining Northwestern Region, but are particularly striking and unique in character.

The eastern section of Glacier National Park is of outstanding national interest and a prime destination area (Class 1).

Next in regional interest would be classed the Sun River section of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area. Here great reef-type escarpments rise abruptly from the rolling prairie edge. These give way to several intermountain valleys, the most famous of which is that of the North

Fork of the Sun River constituting the heart of the spring range for a nationally famous elk herd. A rich variety of game animals, including a fair number of the rarer species such as the grizzly bear, the rocky mountain bighorn sheep and the mountain goat, add interest to the area.

Farther south, Lewis and Clark in the early summer of 1805 were struck by the beauty of a great limestone-walled canyon through which flowed the Missouri River. In their diaries, they left the fitting name for this area, "Gates of the Mountains." Presently an excursion launch makes daily trips into this river canyon, which is currently protected by a wild area classification of the Forest Service.

Another recreational feature is the large lake east of Helena formed on the Missouri River by Canyon Ferry Dam. With its 17 miles of length, Canyon Ferry Lake presents a variety of pleasant outdoor opportunities. Fishing, picnicking and swimming add to the pleasure of trips to this area. During the summer of 1965, it has been estimated that 125,000 recreation visitations were made to the area.

On down the river and in the north central portion of the region the Missouri flows past the historic town of Fort Benton, river terminus of the presently almost forgotten era of the river steamer trade. Here the river enters an area unique in that the 180 miles between Fort Benton and the headwaters of Fort Peck Reservoir remain relatively unchanged from the days of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The Historical Museum at Helena draws well over 100,000 visitors a year. The Charles M. Russell gallery is a prime feature of interest and a major influence in sustaining the color of the cowboy era so

much a part of Montana's heritage.

Holter and Hauser Lakes on the Missouri, as well as included stretches of the river between Great Falls and Helena, are recreational assets of prime local importance, presenting excellent fishing and boating opportunities.

Kings Hill, southeast of Great Falls, represents a major skiing development. Additional skiing opportunities are being established, including an area in the Bearpaw Mountains on the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation, south of Havre.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

Not only is this the state's largest region in total area, but it is also the most populous. The twelve-county area included a resident total of about 166,500 in 1960. Cascade County was Montana's second ranking county in terms of population, while Petroleum County, with fewer than 900 residents, ranked last. By 1970, nearly 30,000 will have been added, and it is estimated that by 1975 the population of the North Central Region will number about 227,500.

The Great Falls urbanized area is the second largest in Montana, being outranked only slightly by Billings. In 1960, the Great Falls SMSA[1](Cascade County) totaled 73,418. In 1975 that same area will include nearly 120,000. Helena, Montana's capital city and fifth ranking in population in 1960, is also included in this region.

Portions of the region are characterized by high exposure indices. The highest in the state is that recorded for East Glacier (40.7). In-

[1] SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

cluded among the higher values in the region are those for Great Falls (30.8), Shelby (Toole County - 24.2), and Helena (22.2). Any planning for this region must very obviously consider the out-of-state visitor, for the highways of this region bear a heavy proportion of Montana's guests.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

As is true throughout the state, it is a need for facilities of nearly every type that is evidenced in the accompanying tables (see especially tables 22 and 23.

1. Camping and picnicking. It is interesting to note that by 1970 additional picnic tables and camping spaces must be provided to meet the anticipated demand; yet, according to available information, there will still be an excess of available identified picnic and camping acreage, even if no additions are made to the existing supply. Obviously, then, areas presently identified for picnicking and camping use are in large measure underdeveloped (the reader should refer to the appendix for development standards employed in this Plan.). Caution must be exercised, however, in interpreting these data. In part, at least, this discrepancy appears because there was a tendency to report in the inventory of supply all acreage that was used for picnicking or camping as picnic acres or camping acres, whether or not that was the use intended. In addition, it must be noted that there is no indication in the table with respect to the location of this available acreage. Certainly in many areas where the need is great there is simply no available picnic or camping acreage to develop. Thus, it should not be expected that

because the tables show a surplus of picnic and camping acres there will be no land acquisitions for these purposes.

2. Swimming. At the present time there is a need for added swimming pool facilities in the region. By 1970, if the total swimming demand were to be satisfied by pool facilities, a sixfold increase in the present supply would be required. Of course, it is not reasonable to expect that lake and river swimming will not meet some of this demand, but nevertheless, additional pool space is urgently needed.

3. Fishing. Fishing opportunities in Planning Region Four vary from mountain trout streams and lakes, through warm-water lakes, rivers and reservoirs to farm ponds.

4. Hunting. Variety also characterizes hunting opportunities in this vast area. The Sun River elk herd provides an important contribution to elk hunting. In addition to the elk, all other big game species, game birds and waterfowl found anywhere else in the state also appear in this region.

5. Other Activities. In the more scenic sections of this region as, for example, along the eastern slopes of the Rockies, the need for facilities to meet the demands of the hikers and horseback riders, sightseers and those who drive for pleasure merit attention. In many of these areas the need for interpretive facilities is great. It must also be recognized that there is need as well for areas where wilderness conditions prevail and the back-packer, hiker and horseback rider can seek the joys of a primeval landscape.

THE GREAT FALLS URBAN COMPLEX

Much of the demand and consequent needs shown in the accompanying tables are generated by residents of the Great Falls urban complex, one of Montana's major cities. Consequently, a special effort must be made to assure that the residents of this area will have the same opportunities to enjoy the out-of-doors as that afforded the state's other citizens and guests.

At present the city of Great Falls fortunately holds a sizable acreage of land for park and recreation purposes. It is, however, in large measure undeveloped and many of its dedicated recreation lands are without facilities. In great degree, it is the residents of the city who will determine whether they should maintain the city's beauty and provide the recreation opportunities they merit.

The City-County Planning Board has developed a recreation plan for the city. This is an important step in assuring the citizens of Great Falls that their's will be a pleasant place to live. The county and state also have responsibilities to the residents of Great Falls.

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 22
District #4

1970	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	27,990	1,136,446	822,885	242	610,443	1,101	184	370,687	353,219	640	
Out of State	15,180		79,065		2,161,424	400	66	39,035		75	
Total	43,170	1,136,446	901,950	242	2,771,867	1,501	250	409,722	353,219	715	18
Supply											
Federal				2		276	496			78	
State				7		306	28			32	
Local	6,000			290		161				12	
Total	6,000			299		743	524			122	4
Need											
Total Demand	43,170	1,136,446	901,950	242	2,771,867	1,501	250	409,722	353,219	715	18
Total Supply	6,000			299		743	524			122	4
Total Needs	37,170					758				593	14

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 22
District #4

1970	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	650	163	213,486	186,314	142,697	122,267	114,505	58,526	166,962	15,530	13,590
Out of State	4,518	1,130	65,060	93,975	299,816	112,952	4,519		13,403		
Total	5,168	1,293	278,546	280,289	442,513	235,219	119,024	58,526	180,365	15,530	13,590
Supply											
Federal	769	1,624									
State	217	8									
Local											
Total	986	1,632									
Need											
Total Demand	5,168	1,293	278,546	280,289	442,513	235,219	119,024	58,526	180,365	15,530	13,590
Total Supply	986	1,632									
Total Needs	4,182										

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 22
District #4

1970	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	9,707	77,654		7.8	
Out of State					
Total	9,707	77,654		7.8	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	9,707	77,654		7.8	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				7.8	

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 23
District #4

1975	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	35,856	1,375,428	1,004,863	284	757,056	1,347	225	436,501	413,766	818	
Out of State	19,699		992,728		2,764,709	537	90	463,630		97	
Total	55,555	1,375,428	1,997,591	284	3,521,765	1,884	315	900,131	413,766	915	23
Supply											
Federal				2		276	496			78	
State				7		306	28			32	
Local	6,000			290		161				12	
Total	6,000			299		743	524			122	4
Need											
Total Demand	55,555	1,375,428	1,997,591	284	3,521,765	1,884	315	900,131	413,766	915	23
Total Supply	6,000			299		743	524			122	4
Total Needs	49,555					1,141				793	19

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 23
District #4

1975	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	841		259,152	227,444	184,151	156,872	154,599	63,658	193,326	18,195	15,921
Out of State	5,366		85,857	111,613	413,191	160,985	6,440				
Total	6,207	1,552	345,009	339,057	597,342	317,857	161,039	63,658	193,326	18,195	15,921
Supply											
Federal	769	1,624									
State	217	8									
Local											
Total	986	1,632									
Need											
Total Demand	6,207	1,552	345,009	339,057	597,342	317,857	161,039	63,658	193,326	18,195	
Total Supply	986	1,632									
Total Needs	5,221										

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 23
District #4

1975	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	11,373	90,977		9.1	
Out of State					
Total	11,373	90,977		9.1	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	11,373	90,977		9.1	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				9.1	

Table 24
INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 4
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	2,980,621	2,906,851	71,983		51,527	2,217,712	96,520	606,862	8,000
State	47,246	36,770	6,761	160	6,744	40,322	20		
Local	1,232	1,216	16	304	323	601	3		1
Total	3,029,099	2,944,837	78,760	464	58,594	2,258,635	96,543	606,862	8,001

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 25
INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 4
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	9	236	76	150		36	200			
Local										
Total	9	236	76	150		36	200			

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION
(Planning Region 5)

Eight counties - Big Horn, Carbon, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Wheatland and Yellowstone - form the South Central Region. Included are some 17,867 square miles.

Much of the land in this region is privately owned although the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management administer sizeable acreages of public land. A large acreage of private land is included in the Crow Indian Reservation, the state's largest, and in the Tongue River Reservation, a part of which extends eastward into the Southeastern Region.

This is an area of plains, scattered wooded hills and river valleys. In the southwestern part, the plains give way to the towering Beartooth Mountain Range. Included are the state's highest peaks. The Beartooth Highway, from Red Lodge to Cooke City, the Silver Gate Entrance to Yellowstone National Park, traverses this exceptionally scenic range. Along the western margin of the region rise the spectacular Crazy Mountains. The Pryor Mountains and the Big Horn Range and river canyon add further character to the area.

Considerable opportunity is available for those seeking the pleasures of outdoor recreation activities. In large measure the most popular areas are to be found in the mountains and it is here that facilities are concentrated. Scenery, pleasant summer days, forest and wildlife, mountain lakes and streams - all contribute to the attractiveness of these sections. The region's mountain areas also provide some of the state's

better fishing opportunities and big game hunting is popular.

Travelers passing through the Silver Gate Entrance to Yellowstone National Park have a heavy impact on parts of the region and while the park is not within the region, its proximity must be considered. The park, of course, is a major impact area (class 1) and potential impact areas of the fifth class (wayside services) are numerous along the Beartooth Highway. Within the region itself, and situated east - southeast of Billings, is Custer Battlefield National Monument, a center of major interest to the state's visitors (class 2). Its 1963 visitation of more than 175,000 indicates that even though it is considerably removed from some of the major traveled highways in Montana, it is still a major attraction. When completed the Yellowtail Reservoir and included Big Horn Canyon (class 2) will be a major focus of interest in the South Central Region.

Among other centers of interest can be listed the Grizzly Peak Major Ski area near Red Lodge and Deadman's Basin and Cooney Reservoirs, as popular sites for water-based recreation activities.

Through much of this region flows the famed Yellowstone River, which, from the Yellowstone National Park Boundary to Pompeys Pillar downstream from Billings, has been declared a State Recreation Waterway. As additional access points are acquired and appropriately developed these sites will become significant impact areas. This is of particular interest as so many of the nation's free flowing waterways have been altered entirely through man's developments or, unfortunately, lost through pollution.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

In 1960 the eight county South Central Region, recorded a resident population of 115,000. Included in the region is the city of Billings which with its population of nearly 53,000 accounted for nearly half the region's 1960 total. By 1970, 18,000 will be added to the regional total and in 1975 the area will number about 166,500 persons. It must be noted that the anticipated population increase largely reflects the expected growth of Billings. Several of the counties are expected to record slight declines in population while Yellowstone County (the Billings SMSA) will increase in numbers.

Reflecting the focus of several major highway routes on the city of Billings, the city has a high exposure index - 34.6. Laurel, only a short distance to the southwest is "exposed" to about thirty-one percent of Montana's visitors.

The proximity of Sheridan, Wyoming to this region's portion of the Montana boundary merits comment. The ease by which Sheridan's residents can enter the state (via U.S. Interstate 90) is noteworthy. With the completion of the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir project an increased impact is anticipated from nearby Wyoming residents.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

The accompanying tables (especially table 26) indicate that this region is better supplied with facilities than are many in the state. The need still exists, however, for a considerable expansion in the

number of facilities required to meet the 1970 and 1975 projected demands.

Much of the need recognized in the region reflects high exposures to out-of-state travelers and this tends to be focused along the major highways. At the same time, resident's demands, especially generated in the Billings area, are significant and particular attention must be directed to the needs of the city's residents.

1. Camping. A large deficit in the supply of camping facilities is evident. It is also noteworthy that of the total supply (some 339 tent and/or trailer spaces) only 30 are located within all of Yellowstone County (Billings SMSA). While suitable sites are to be found in and around the Billings - Laurel areas, camping facilities must be provided. Here it is expected that land acquisition should precede development. It is expected that facilities - mostly of a basic type--will be developed at suitable locations along the Yellowstone River as well. And, of course, wayside facilities are needed as are additional spaces in the region's mountain areas.

2. Picnicking. Facilities to accommodate ever-popular picnicking activities are also needed. The present supply of picnic facilities must be nearly doubled by 1970 if the expected demand is to be satisfied.

3. Swimming. For the region as a whole the present supply of pool square footage is adequate to meet the 1970 projected demand. However, it should be recognized that the total supply shown for the region is centered in the Billings area and the demand generated in some other parts of the region may justify the development of additional pools.

Lake and river swimming opportunities are of minor significance although the completion of Yellowtail Reservoir may alter this somewhat in the future.

4. Other Water-Based Activities. Opportunities for boating and water skiing are very limited. Most of the regions' residents must travel some distance to engage in these activities. As is true of lake swimming, the completion of the Yellowtail Reservoir will alter this situation measurably. The proximity of that reservoir to the Billings area will be particularly advantageous.

5. Fishing. The area affords trout fishing in its southwest section with catfish farther down in its larger rivers. Bass are found in the farm ponds primarily east of Billings. The high, cold lakes and streams of the Beartooth Range present excellent fishing opportunities.

6. Hunting. Antelope and mule deer are the major big game of the region with elk, mountain goats and sheep in the high mountains. Prairie and mountain grouse as well as pheasants afford many pleasant days afield for the sportsmen of the area.

7. Other Activities. The mountainous sections attract the hiker, horseback rider, fisherman and sightseer, as well as those who enjoy camping and picnicking. River trips on the Yellowstone are becoming increasingly popular.

THE BILLINGS URBAN COMPLEX

With nearly half of the region's population concentrated in the city of Billings, it is understandable that much of the demand is generated by the city's residents. When possible, opportunities for the enjoyment of the out-of-doors must be provided the city's residents in quantities and qualities considered desirable to meet current and ever-changing demands.

The city of Billings has provided its residents with a fine system of parks and recreation areas just as the county government has shown leadership in its park and recreation program. This is, however, a job that is never done and continued activity in these directions is essential. This is not to indicate, however, a lack of responsibility on the part of the state for providing opportunities to meet the needs of Billings residents.

Additional facilities are still needed just as new acreage must be added to the area's park systems.

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 26
District #5

1970	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	19,907	796,322	585,239	173	434,788	781	130	263,635	251,211	455	
Out of State	8,645		45,019		1,230,705	244	41	22,226		42	
Total	28,552	796,322	630,258	173	1,665,493	1,025	171	285,861	251,211	497	
Supply											
Federal						254	43			47	
State						69	15				
Local	47,300			148		198	67				
Total	47,300			148		521	125			47	
Need											
Total Demand	28,552	796,322	630,258	173	1,665,493	1,025	171	285,861	251,211	497	
Total Supply	47,300			148		521	125			47	
Total Needs				25		504	46			450	11

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 26
District #5

1970	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	462	116	151,832	135,091	120,089	21,968	85,663	40,235	122,419	11,044	9,662
Out of State	2,573	643	37,046	53,509	170,015	64,364	2,573		4,039		
Total	3,035	759	188,878	188,600	290,104	86,332	88,236	40,235	126,458	11,044	9,662
Supply											
Federal	242	91									
State	57	23									
Local	40	5									
Total	339	119									
Need											
Total Demand	3,035	759	188,878	188,600	290,804	86,332	88,236	40,235	126,458	11,044	9,662
Total Supply	339	119									
Total Needs	2,696	640									

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 26
District #5

1970	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	6,901	55,212		5.5	
Out of State					
Total	6,901	55,212		5.5	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	6,901	55,212		5.5	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				5.5	

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 27
District #5

1975	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	26,083	1,007,289	735,882	208	554,409	986	164	319,659	303,010	601	
Out of State	10,995		565,257		1,689,742	306	51	263,990		55	
Total	37,078	1,007,289	1,301,139	208	2,244,151	1,292	215	583,647	303,010	656	
Supply											
Federal						254	43			47	
State						69	15				
Local	47,300			148		198	67				
Total	47,300			148		521	125			47	
Need											
Total Demand	37,078	1,007,289	1,031,139	208		1,292	215	583,647	303,010	656	
Total Supply	47,300			148		521	125			47	
Total Needs				60		771	90			609	15

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 27
District #5

1975	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	617		190,176	166,488	135,125	115,106	113,769	46,712	141,516	13,319	11,655
Out of State	3,080		48,887	63,549	235,270	91,663	3,666				
Total	3,697		239,063	230,037	370,395	206,769	117,435	46,712	141,516	13,319	11,655
Supply											
Federal	242										
State	57										
Local	339										
Total	638										
Need											
Total Demand	3,697		239,063	230,037	370,395	206,769	117,435	46,712	141,516	13,319	11,655
Total Supply	638										
Total Needs	3,059	765									

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 27
District #5

1975	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	8,325	66,597		6.7	
Out of State					
Total	8,325	66,597		6.7	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	8,325	66,597		6.7	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				6.7	

Table 28

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 5
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	859,477	856,120	3,357		7,139	676,332	241	175,000	765
State	33,609	24,453	9,628		10,287	23,282			40
Local	981	948	5	355	380	8	218		20
Total	894,067	881,521	12,990	355	17,806	699,622	459	175,000	825

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 29

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 5
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Calss 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	8	352	352			352				
Local	2	510	510		10	500				
Total	10	862	862		10	852				

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE NORTHEAST REGION
(Planning Region 6)

The Northeastern Region is located along much of Montana's "Hi-line" - that east-west highway which extends across the northern part of the state. It is composed of Blaine, Daniels, Hill, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley counties. The region is extensive and contains 23,600 square miles or about sixteen percent of the state's total area.

Much of the land remains in public ownership and provides an important basis for the region's range livestock activities. Some of the public land in the Northeast is included in several national wildlife refuges and several large reservoirs, among them Fresno, Nelson and Fort Peck.

Indian Reservations also comprise a significant total of the acreage in this region. Both the Fort Belknap and Rocky Boy Reservations are in this region, as well as the Fort Peck Indian Reservation - the second largest in the state.

This region is physically a part of the Great Plains, an area of considerable contrast with the mountainous western part of the state. It is an area of the short-grasses where the wooded river bottoms provide an interesting contrast to the brown tones of the late summer rangelands. Extensive vistas are here and there interrupted by river breaks, badlands, and an occasional hill complex.

In this region suitable settings for outdoor recreation are limited. To be sure, the more popular areas focus on the region's rivers - particularly the Missouri and the Milk and the several reservoirs. Fort Peck Reservoir, with its extensive shoreline, and surrounding Charles M. Russell Game Range is the most attractive of these areas (a Class 2 impact area). In the Northeast the importance of the wayside recreation areas must not be overlooked.

Easily accessible and suitable sites for picnicking, camping, or merely "stretching one's legs" should receive attention.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

In 1960 the population of the Northeast numbered 85,000 or about thirteen percent of the state's total. It is projected to reach 94,000 by 1970 and 102,000 by 1975. By 1975, the two urban areas of Glasgow and Havre will have populations in excess of 10,000.

U. S. Highway 2, a major travel route in Montana, extends through the region. As a result, the exposure to out-of-state travelers is quite high. Additionally a considerable amount of Canadian traffic moves into the region through several ports of entry along the International Border. The exposure index for Glasgow is 25.3 and for Havre it is 24.5.

Owing to the present lack of developed facilities along the region's highways and the distances involved between recreation attractions, this general area is one in which planned stops are often widely spaced. Many of the out-of-state travelers entering the Northeast have destinations outside the region (especially Glacier National Park).

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

A review of the tables and supporting data for this region indicates a pattern that is predominant throughout the state. There appears to be a lack of facilities to meet the demands anticipated by 1970 and 1975.

While there appears to be ample land available for development, the problem of suitable location complicates the situation. It would seem appropriate that plans for this area should include acquisition and development of suitable recreation areas adjacent to or near the major

highway routes.

It should also be pointed out that existing recreation areas can more effectively function with upgrading of facilities. Even though some areas may be somewhat remotely located they can be objects of destination if the recreationist is assured adequate facilities in an attractive setting. An all-weather road problem must be overcome in several areas with high recreation potential.

More specific comments relating to outdoor recreation activities follow:

1. Camping - In recent years there has been a great increase in the number of vacationers using tents, tent and travel trailers, and camper units on pickup trucks. As is true of every region in the state, this region has experienced the impact of these travelers. The tables indicate that by 1970, only five years distant, there will be a need for an additional 2,500 tent and/or trailer spaces in the Northeast. Many of these will function as overnight stops for the most part. At present only a quarter of the 1970 need is supplied and interestingly it is local government that provides the bulk of the present camping units (about 80 percent). In all this region, state agencies provide only 74 tent and/or trailer camping sites.

A need for a 160 percent increase in the acreage devoted to camping is also indicated. While ample public land is available for this expansion, as has already been noted, acquisition of favorable sites near highways may also be necessary.

2. Picnicking - As indicated in the accompanying table the need for additional picnic tables is not as acute. Attractive sites for picnicking are to be found along the region's river bottoms near the major highways and some land acquisition will be necessary.

3. Water-based Activities - Ample water acreage is available - particularly

in the Fort Peck Reservoir - to meet the region's anticipated needs for water-based recreation activities. However, a doubling of the boat access facilities is required by 1970. The region's smaller reservoirs must be included in this expansion of boat access facilities to reduce both the impact on the Fort Peck Reservoir and the length of travel required for many residents to reach that reservoir. Limited fishing opportunities are offered in farm ponds but by far the most fishing is done in the Fort Peck Reservoir and in the Missouri River below the dam. A paddlefish fishery of considerable interest is developing upriver from Fort Peck Reservoir.

There is a need for additional swimming pool square footage. Even though the reservoirs and natural water bodies will support many activity days of swimming, much of the demand created by the region's residents will not otherwise be met.

4. Hunting - The Northeast Region is one of the finest waterfowl and upland game bird hunting areas in the state. The Missouri River breaks and adjoining areas also provide excellent opportunities for big game hunting, particularly for deer and antelope. An introduced population of elk on the edge of the Charles M. Russell Game Range adds variety to fall hunting opportunities.

5. Other Activities - As has been noted, this region possesses few attractions of exceptional recreational interest. Visitations of the Fort Peck Dam and C. M. Russell National Wildlife Range indicate, however, the appeal these areas have to the sightseer. Relatively few out-of-state visitors identify a vacation destination within the Northeast and consequently many needs represent, for the most part, those of the resident population. Again, recognition of available opportunities must be taken into

account for the future. Increased camping facilities, particularly near highway systems, will tend to slow the movement of travelers through the area. Increasted off-highway exploration to the more remote recreation areas should be related to better camping opportunities along these main traveled routes.

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 30
District #6

1970	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	13,527	541,171	397,673	117	295,441	532	89	179,141	170,698	310	
Out of State	10,237		53,316		1,457,508	289	48	26,323		503	
Total	23,764	541,171	450,989	117	1,752,949	821	137	205,464	170,698	813	
Supply											
Federal	2,000			23		184	0			193	
State						128	0				
Local	5,200			69		135	448				
Total	7,200			92		447	448			193	
Need											
Total Demand	23,764	541,171	450,989	117	1,752,949	821	137	205,464	170,698	813	
Total Supply	7,200			92		447	448			193	
Total Needs	16,564			25		374				620	16

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 30
District #6

1970	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	314	79	103,171	90,039	72,342	59,026	55,275	25,358	80,662	11,906	6,567
Out of State	3,052	763	43,872	63,271	202,172	76,165	3,047		31,808		
Total	3,366	842	147,043	153,310	274,514	135,191	58,322	25,358	112,470	11,906	6,567
Supply											
Federal	214	95									
State	74	43									
Local	913	108									
Total	1,201	246									
Need											
Total Demand	3,366	842	147,043	153,310	274,514	135,191	58,322	25,358	112,470	11,906	6,567
Total Supply	1,201	246									
Total Needs	2,165	596									

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 30
District #6

1970	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	4,689	37,517		3.8	
Out of State					
Total	4,689	37,517		3.8	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	4,689	37,517		3.8	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				3.8	

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 31
District #6

1975	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	15,985	617,216	450,925	128	339,724	604	101	195,877	185,675	367	
Out of State	13,284		669,428		1,864,265	362	60	312,640		65	
Total	29,269	617,216	1,120,353	128	2,203,989	966	161	508,517	185,675	432	
Supply											
Federal	2,000			23		184				193	
State						128					
Local	5,200			69		135	448				
Total	7,200			92		447	448			193	
Need											
Total Demand	79,269	617,216	1,120,353	128	2,203,989	966	161	508,517	185,675	432	
Total Supply	7,200			92		447	448			193	
Total Needs	22,069			36		519				239	6

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 31
District #6

1975	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	377		116,302	102,019	82,635	70,394	69,371	28,564	86,715	8,161	7,143
Out of State	3,618		57,896	75,461	278,627	108,556	4,341				
Total	3,995	999	174,198	177,480	361,262	178,950	73,712	28,564	86,715	8,161	7,143
Supply											
Federal	214										
State	74										
Local	625										
Total	913	241									
Need											
Total Demand	3,995	999	174,198	177,480	361,262	178,950	73,712	28,564	86,715	8,161	7,143
Total Supply	913	241									
Total Needs	3,082	758									

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 31
District #6

1975	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	5,102	40,806		4.1	
Out of State					
Total	5,102	40,806		4.1	
Supply				0	
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	5,102	40,806		4.1	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				4.1	

Table 32
INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 6
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	555,144	254,219	137,325		168,949	372,435	160	13,500	100
State	39,303	31,856	5,430		2,874	36,379			150
Local	11,001	8,810	2,087	58	4,206	6,737			
Total	605,448	294,885	144,842	58	176,029	415,451	160	13,500	250

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 33
INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 6
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	2	43	43			3				40
Local										
Total	2	43	43			3				40

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE SOUTHEAST REGION
(Planning Region 7)

The Southeastern Region comprises ten counties and is second in size only to the north central region. It has an area of more than 27,500 square miles.

Southeastern Montana is plains country and in many respects is similar to the northeast. Vast expanses of gently undulating land are characteristic. The region contains some badlands topography and examples are to be noted along the southern margins of Fort Peck Reservoir and south of Glendive. Some hills and buttes elsewhere interrupt the extensive horizon of this region. With the exception of the timbered hills in the southeastern section and woodlands along the larger streams and rivers, grasses comprise the predominant cover. Grazing, based on this valuable range, provides the foundation for much of the region's economy.

The southeast, and for that matter most of Montana's plains country, is subject to seasonal weather extremes. In winter low temperatures are recorded and the region is exposed to storms sweeping south from the Canadian interior. Summer brings warm weather and maxima in excess of 100° are not uncommon.

Like the northeast, this is a region through which many travelers pass. The majority, however, appear to travel through the area rather than aiming at any specific destination within this region. The southeast is certainly not without recreation attractions. At Makoshika and Medicine Rocks State Parks, areas of geologic interest are to be observed. Here the work of erosion by wind and water has intricately carved columns,

spires, arches, and caves and the areas are especially attractive for the detail of their features. The region is also noted for its archeologic resources and fossil fields, widely distributed through the southeast. It must be noted as well that the great vistas, beautiful sunsets and the calm of early mornings and evenings make this one of the state's more interesting regions. And finally, although by no means exhausting the inventory of the southeast's attractions, this is one of the last of the state's regions in which a real feeling for the old west can be gained.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

The Southeastern Region included a resident population of 48,000 in 1960. This was classified as predominantly rural and there was no city with a population of 10,000. By 1970 the total population is expected to increase by 4,000 and by 1975 residents in the ten county area will number about 56,600.

Adjacent portions of Wyoming, North and South Dakota are, like so much of the state's borderlands, sparsely peopled and the impact from these few residents and, for that matter, Montanans in the adjacent areas, is and will continue to be slight.

However, the southeast is traversed by several major highways and a large amount of traffic funnels through the region during the summer months. A quarter of Montana's out-of-state visitors pass through Miles City, for example, and almost as many pass through Glendive to the northeast. From the Black Hills section of South Dakota, travelers enter the state very near its southeastern corner and they contribute significantly to the numbers

crossing the region.

For the most part impact areas in the southeast area are of the wayside service type (class 5) although Makoshika State Park merits designation as an intervening opportunity of greater attraction (class 2 or 3).

SUPPLY, DEMAND, AND NEEDS

The data presented in the tables on supply, demand, and needs for the southeast are similar to those for the northeast. The need for additional facilities is evident.

Public land is available for the development of necessary facilities but, unfortunately it is the problem of convenient location that again appears. For example, the Fort Peck area could sustain an added visitor load of thousands annually but the area is remote from the more frequented travel routes. Even two of the region's three state parks--Hell Creek and Medicine Rocks--are far removed from the major highways. At present wayside facilities are totally inadequate and all weather road problems must be overcome.

1. Camping and Picnicking - In large measure the needs generated by the traveling public are those reflected in the accompanying tables. This is particularly true with respect to camping and picnicking.

The present supply of camping units--only 92 for the entire southeast--as compared with estimated needs by 1970 reveals a very urgent need. By 1970, 3,165 units must be added to meet this anticipated need. The need for added picnicking units by 1970 will require a more than doubling of the present supply.

2. Swimming and Other Water-based Activities - It must be recognized that interest in outdoor recreation activities is conditioned by opportunities. In the southeast opportunities for boating and water skiing are limited not so much by the lack of total water area but by the fact that most of it is available in the Fort Peck Reservoir at a great distance from the resident population. At present, the region lacks easily accessable waters for this purpose. As would be expected and with the exception of the Fort Peck Reservoir, the region receives no impact from out-of-state visitors seeking power boating and water skiing opportunities.

The demand for swimming opportunities is, however, a very real and pressing problem. Assuming that swimming pools were provided to satisfy the entire demand for swimming opportunities by 1970, an added 16,000 square feet would be required. Much of the demand generated by travelers through the region may either pass unsatisfied or be met, at least in part, by motel pools, etc.

3. Hunting and Fishing - The plains and hills of the southeast support a large population of deer and antelope. As a consequence the region is favored with good hunting opportunities and hunting ranks high among the outdoor recreation activities in this area. The area is also popular with upland game bird hunters. Trout fishing is limited to a few intensively managed small reservoirs. Other reservoirs, however, afford warm-water fishing mostly for bass. The main rivers provide catfish and sauger fishing with more recently a popular paddlefish fishing.

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 34
District #7

1970	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	7,599	304,039	223,418	66	165,540	299	50	100,645	95,900	174	
Out of State	10,040		52,290		1,429,496	284	47	25,819		49	
Total	17,639	304,039	275,708	66	1,595,036	583	97	126,464	95,900	223	
Supply											
Federal						89	10				
State						174	45			40	
Local	1,640			18		30	25				
Total	1,640			18		283	80			40	
Need											
Total Demand	17,639	304,039	275,708	66	1,595,036	583	97	126,464	95,900	223	
Total Supply	1,640			18		283	80			40	
Total Needs	15,999			48		300	17			183	5

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 34
District #7

1970	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	177	44	57,703	50,231	40,574	43,297	32,360	16,269	44,456	4,235	3,618
Out of State	2,988	747	43,029	61,761	198,288	74,702	2,688		30,684		
Total	3,165	791	100,732	111,992	238,862	117,999	35,048	16,269	75,140	4,235	3,618
Supply											
Federal	19	2									
State	73	95									
Local		3									
Total	92	100									
Need											
Total Demand	3,165	791	100,732	111,992	238,862	117,999	35,048	16,269	75,140	4,235	3,618
Total Supply	92	100									
Total Needs	3,073	691									

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 34
District #7

1970	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	2,634	25,077		2.1	
Out of State					
Total	2,634	25,077		2.1	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	2,634	25,077		2.1	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				2.1	

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 35
District #7

1975	Swimming, Sq. Ft.	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No. Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)
Demand											
Resident	8,837	351,275	249,328	71	187,840	333	56	108,305	102,664	203	
Out of State	13,028		656,562		1,828,435	355	59	306,632		64	
Total	21,865	341,275	905,890	71	2,016,275	688	115	414,937	102,664	267	
Supply											
Federal						79	2				
State						174	95			40	
Local	1,640			18		30	3				
Total	1,640			18		281	100			40	
Need											
Total Demand	21,865	341,275	905,890	71	2,016,275	688	115	414,937	102,664	267	
Total Supply	1,640			18		281	100			40	
Total Needs	20,225			53		407	15			227	6

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 35
District #7

1975	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)
Demand											
Resident	209		64,306	56,409	45,693	38,922	38,359	15,794	47,949	4,513	2,949
Out of State	3,549		56,785	73,817	273,273	106,471	4,260				
Total	3,758	940	121,091	130,221	318,966	145,393	42,619	15,794	47,949	4,513	2,949
Supply											
Federal	19	2									
State	73	95									
Local		3									
Total	92	100									
Need											
Total Demand	3,758	940	121,091	130,221	318,966	145,393	42,619	15,794	47,949	4,513	2,949
Total Supply	92	100									
Total Needs	3,666	840									

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 35
District #7

1975	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golf (18 holes/25M)	
Demand					
Resident	2,821	22,563		2.3	
Out of State					
Total	2,821	22,563		2.3	
Supply					
Federal				0	
State				0	
Local				0	
Total				0	
Need					
Total Demand	2,821	22,563		2.3	
Total Supply				0	
Total Needs				2.3	

Table 36
INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 7
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	908,841	813,382	95,459		95,400	805,161	1,280	7,000	
State	1,562	1,484	78		414	68	1,080		
Local	151	151			151				
Total	910,554	815,017	95,537		95,965	805,229	2,360	7,000	

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 37
INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 7
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreage by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	9	10,029	10,029			29		10,000		
Local										
Total	9	10,029	10,029			29		10,000		

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

PART H - SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Many of the more critical problems associated with outdoor recreation programs in Montana are those encountered in most other states. Certainly the problem of financing is critical and this one factor is the most outstanding limiting element in activating needed programs. This problem is particularly apparent where land-based state parks are concerned. The current budget provides for only minimum maintenance activities on existing parks and does not allow for expansion or preservation and restoration of such areas as Bannack and Plenty Coups State Parks.

Counties have a particularly difficult problem in financing recreational development, and maintenance of existing facilities is controlled by law. Other problems undoubtedly exist and will come into sharper focus as this initial plan is activated. However, until that time, adequate information on which to base either identification of the problem or propose solutions is lacking.

As information becomes available, problems will be isolated, studied and solutions will be recommended.

PART I - COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMS

In the preparation of the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan, every effort has been made to keep closely in touch with other related plans within the state and region.

Lewis and Clark Trail Program

Montana is cooperating in a coordinated interstate effort to mark and develop appropriate historic and recreation sites along the Lewis and Clark Trail. This program will identify the route of the 1804-06 exploration from St. Louis to the Pacific and return. The newly created Lewis and Clark Trail Commission has stressed the important part Montana will play in this project. It has been emphasized that Montana has by far the most mileage of the Trail within its boundaries. Also, the Missouri River between Fort Benton and the headwaters of Fort Peck Reservoir, represents the most significant portion of the river route remaining relatively unchanged from the period of exploration. It thus might well present outstanding opportunities for preservation and appropriate recreation development. Markers on roads and highways paralleling or intersecting this historic trail will greatly enhance the enjoyment of the traveling public.

Old West Trail

A travel route through Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Wyoming has been carefully selected to emphasize the rich historic heritage of the region. A system of marking is expected to make this

route easily identifiable. It has been planned also that the Old West Trail in Montana follow generally the same route as the Lewis and Clark Trail. This coordination will enhance both programs.

National Wild Rivers Program

A recent nationwide review of rivers has brought out the recommendation that certain rivers with high scientific, aesthetic, and recreation values should be preserved free-flowing in their natural setting. This nationwide study, headed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, further emphasized the following criteria in selection of rivers for possible inclusion in the program. These are listed briefly as follows:

1. Condition - The river should be relatively free-flowing and unpolluted. The scene from the river should please, whether the river is of true wilderness character or somewhat modified by man; or these conditions be subject to practical restoration.

2. Quality - The river and its setting should possess natural and recreation values of outstanding quality.

3. Capacity - The river and its setting should be large enough to sustain existing recreation use or to accommodate more without undue impairment of the natural values or quality of the recreation experience.

4. Highest Use - Retention of the river in its natural, free-flowing condition should outweigh alternative uses.

5. Present Status - No projects be authorized or underway which would permanently and drastically impair the existing natural and recreation values of the river and its setting.

Six rivers have been selected for immediate Congressional consideration,

none of which are located in Montana. The reach of the Missouri, however, between Fort Benton and the headwaters of the Fort Peck Reservoir has been listed for further study.

Montana's River Program

The Montana Fish and Game Commission has indicated a deep interest in the recreation aspects of several free-flowing rivers in Montana. The criteria in the selection of such rivers include high quality fishing opportunities as well as scenic, historic and other broad and related recreational values associated with the free-flowing character of these water courses. An example of this interest has been the Commission's dedication of that portion of the Yellowstone between the Park's boundary and Pompeys Pillar as a recreation river. The relatively unchanged Fort Benton to Fort Peck Reservoir reach of the Missouri has also been selected for a similar type designation. Sections of other rivers in Montana which present outstanding recreation qualities are being carefully studied for possible inclusion in this statewide program.

The Big Hole, Madison, Missouri, West Gallatin, and Flathead Rivers and Rock Creek (near Missoula) should be surveyed for possible designation in the near future. These streams have sections classified as blue-ribbon fisheries and have the recreational qualities which make portions of them worthy of consideration for inclusion in the system.

Official designation of the system by the Commission should give the criteria for choice as well as the proposed management and development plans for these streams.

Criteria used in selecting streams for the system should be based on a combination of the following:

1. Blue-ribbon fisheries
2. Recreational potential
3. Historic and scenic qualities
4. Recreational economic opportunities
5. Hunting areas
6. Waterfowl habitat
7. Freedom from pollution
8. Adequate public access
9. Stream protection potential
10. Popular request and interest

Wilderness

The presence of certain lands in Montana, under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service, in primitive or wilderness classification is of particular importance in the state's over-all recreation program. These highly scenic, relatively remote trail access areas present unique opportunities for residents and visitors to enjoy high quality recreation experiences which are becoming increasingly difficult to find throughout

the nation. The nine wilderness units in Montana, with special values for hiking and pack trips, tend to round out the state's variety of recreation activities.

Natural Beauty

Natural beauty has been carefully considered in the preparation of the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan. In developing this plan, it has become increasingly obvious that scenic beauty is one of the most important and fortunately one of the most widely distributed of Montana's natural resources. The fragile quality of this resource, however, emphasizes the need for careful planning to assure its retention.

A Program of Scenic Roads

The National Recreation Advisory Council has designated the United States Bureau of Public Roads to conduct a study of highways, roads and streets for possible inclusion in a national program of scenic roads. The Bureau has requested the State Highway Departments throughout the nation to assume the responsibility of inventorying, reviewing and processing the routes which may be recommended for possible listing in this program. The Montana Highway Department, in carrying out this study, requested the cooperation of federal and state agencies as well as counties and cities, representatives of Chambers of Commerce and others with intimate knowledge of the state's highway system to aid them in the selection of routes to be further studied.

The cooperative program for selection in Montana resulted in the presentation of approximately 1900 miles divided among 70 travel routes

in the state for more detailed study. This overall program in emphasizing attractive scenic aspects of highway travel would certainly present a very important program in the further enjoyment of the state's natural beauty.

National Trail System

A nationwide review of foot and horse trails points up important possibilities for Montana. One of the objectives of this planning program is to explore the possibilities of developing a Rocky Mountain Trail system roughly following the Continental Divide from Canada to Mexico. The objectives of such a system would resemble those of the Appalacian Trail and the more recently developed Cascade Crest Trail. A Rocky Mountain Trail would start in Glacier National Park and would then lead southward in Montana through the Bob Marshall and Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness areas, thence through Yellowstone National Park. This trail through Montana would certainly include some of the most spectacular scenery found anywhere on its transcontinental route to the Mexican border. The overall trail system study stresses the ultimate development of over 100,000 miles of trails in the National Forest and Parks of the nation. This further development of the present trails in the state would add major opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Consideration should be given to the fact that trails are usable not only in the summer but would also be invaluable as snow touring trails during the winter months.

River Basin Studies

Montana is deeply involved in current studies of water and associated

natural resources including recreation being carried out in both the Columbia and Missouri River Basins.

Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee - Membership on this committee has aided the state in keeping appraised of overall regional planning for the Basin. Emphasis has been placed upon recreation research in assuring a proper evaluation of this important resource.

Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee--Task Forces on Recreation and Wildlife - The state of Montana is represented on the broad Basin Committee at the policy making and planning level. In addition, representatives of the State Fish and Game Department are members of the Task Forces in Recreation and Wildlife. Detailed studies are planned for the Yellowstone River Sub-basin in the near future. With so much of this river system in the state, the program will be of particular interest to Montana and information obtained will have an important bearing in the state's "Recreation River" classification.

City, County Planning

Bozeman was the first city in the state to undertake a comprehensive planning program and was soon followed by Billings, Butte, Great Falls, Helena, Missoula, Kalispell, Columbia Falls and Livingston.

In content, the first comprehensive plans for these communities were quite similar. In general they included an economic base survey describing the economy of each area to agriculture, mining, manufacturing, retail, wholesale, transportation, construction, services, labor force by type of occupation, institutional services, tourism and recreation. In addition, studies were made of the populations of the cities and their

trade areas. Parks and recreation merited study, and recommendations were made.

Whitefish and Glasgow undertook comprehensive planning programs in 1963 and early 1964, respectively. The Whitefish program has been completed and the Glasgow program is near completion. In essence, these programs are very similar to those mentioned above. However, the Glasgow program included the preparation of base maps and aerial photographs, and a capital investment program.

Recently, several communities which have prepared comprehensive plans have embarked on programs to update and refine the basic documents as well as to do detailed work in areas not covered by the basic plans.

The City of Helena embarked on such a project in late 1964. The basic elements of this study include the updating of the economic base with growth forecasts for 1965 and 1975, updating of population forecasts, land use analysis and maps, traffic and parking, public facilities, utilities, and review and analysis of zoning and subdivision regulations as well as coordination and integration of plans of other agencies. This basic updating work will be followed by another year's study into various problem areas.

Missoula is embarking on a very detailed program of updating its original plan, including a detailed transportation study which will be financed by the Bureau of Public Roads and the State Highway Department. The original comprehensive plan will be broadened and updated in a two-year program intended to supplement, refine and expand the scope of the earlier project.

Three other cities, Bozeman, Livingston and Havre, are presently in the process of initiating the updating of their existing comprehensive plans.

Polson, a city which previously has not had any comprehensive planning, is starting a project which will include preparation of base maps,

land use report, thoroughfare reports, an economic base study, a public facilities and utilities study, capital improvements program, and development of goals and recommendations including zoning and subdivision regulations as well as other studies.

Billings and Great Falls, the two metropolitan areas in the state, have planning directors and planning staffs working full time on planning in their respective areas. However, the work load remains so great in this field that both of these cities utilize the services of consultants on special projects and for guidance from time to time.

City-county planning is well underway in the state, and it is expected that the program will expand.

The State Planning Board administers the Urban Planning Assistance program known as the Urban "701" program. Communities can finance comprehensive plans followed by continuous planning assistance through the Housing and Home Finance Agency under Section 701 of the Housing Act, as amended June 30, 1961. Comprehensive plans can be financed by communities by contributing one-third of the total cost. Montana cities under 50,000 population are required by the Federal government to obtain grants through application to the Montana State Planning Board which, in turn, must apply to the Federal government for these funds. Thus, the State Planning Board is the prime contractor to the Federal government on city planning projects and is responsible for the administration and accounting of such projects.

Federally Funded Recreation Studies

1. An Area Redevelopment Administration Technical Assistance Grant, (approved by ARA January 19, 1965) -- Fort Belknap and Rocky Boy Indian Reservations: The project representing an investment from ARA and from

the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will evaluate the potential market and the economic feasibility of tourism and recreation on the two reservations.

2. An Area Redevelopment Administration Technical Assistance Grant, (approved March 25, 1965): This is an ARA financed survey of recreational resources and potential recreation development of Lake, Flathead, Silver Bow, and Deer Lodge Counties.

3. An Area Redevelopment Administration and Bureau of Indian Affairs Technical Assistance Grant -- Crow Indian Reservation: This is an economic report on the recreational facilities on Yellowtail reservoir. The study has been completed.

4. University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Missoula, Montana (July 1963): Contract awarded to the Bureau of Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to do a marketing study of its space at Hot Springs, Montana.

Coordination

Where possible, information and findings developed through these various studies have been employed as background material for the preparation of this plan. It is anticipated that further coordination will be possible in future revisions of the plan.

PART J ACTION PROGRAM

1. Planning

In the preparation of the initial State-wide Outdoor Recreation Plan, emphasis was placed upon the use of existing information. It is recognized that maintenance of this plan will be a continuing task, requiring constant revision and refinement. It is, therefore, considered that this up-dating phase of the plan will represent an important element of the action program. This planning program is expected to be undertaken in several important segments. Included are those having to do with information on the destination of Montana's residents and out-of-state visitors in seeking recreation and the relative popularity of various types of outdoor recreation activities. The following projects are listed for immediate action consideration.

a. A home interview survey of Montana residents on a statistically designed basis concerning their recreational travel and activity patterns.

b. A survey of the recreational patterns and activities of tourists entering the state in automobiles.

c. An interview survey of users and participants at recreation sites within the state.

d. A survey of recreationists coming to Montana on buses, trains, private aircraft and commercial aircraft.

e. A further refinement of recreational development standards for state recreational facilities.

Other high priority planning activities include:

f. A master planning program for existing state parks, recreation areas and fishing access sites. This would represent a vitally needed step in their full development for public recreation use as planning has been minimal in the past due to a lack of finances.

g. Planning for preservation and development of selected sections of Montana's free-flowing rivers would add greatly to the expansion of the state's Recreation Waterway System.

The Montana Highway Commission may be able to undertake the first two studies listed above under their own funding program. It is hoped that items covered under points c, d and e can be contracted with the Montana University system. Items covered under points f and g will be conducted by State Fish and Game Department personnel.

2. Development

The development of Montana's recreational lands and waters represents an important part of the over-all program. In providing adequate quality outdoor recreation opportunities for the State's residents and visitors, a number of primary needs have been defined in the Plan and are considered in the following Action Program.

In general, development of undeveloped or underdeveloped areas dedicated to recreation was felt to represent a state-wide need of high priority.

The following actions are presented as meriting highest priority:

a. The rehabilitation of existing state parks and recreation areas in order to maximize the public use benefits of these areas. This program would tie in with the master and site planning program described above.

b. The complete development of urban parks and playfields. The development of presently existing key recreation areas that would be used for a wide variety of activities will be emphasized.

c. The development of rest areas and adequate wayside camping and picnicking facilities associated with the State's travel system. This is indicated in the Plan as one of the primary requirements in satisfying the recreation demands of the traveling public throughout the State.

d. The development of recreation facilities associated with water-based activities. Programs of this nature would include the construction of swimming pools, boat ramps and docks, sanitary and parking facilities as well as other related developments.

e. The recreation development of the state's fishing access sites. These areas are widely located along rivers and lakes throughout the state. In addition to greatly enhancing fishing opportunities, they also represent important locations for associated additional recreation possibilities including camping, picnicking, boating and swimming.

In all cases proposals to provide facilities and/or resources to meet the most pressing needs as indicated in the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan will merit the highest priority.

3. Acquisition

Although presently existing public land and water recreation areas are found in various sections of the State, the Plan indicates a need for further acquisition of key tracts.

Those acquisition projects meriting high priority consideration are as follows:

a. Lands for city and/or county parks and playfields. Such areas are of great importance as with full development they benefit many people with a variety of activity interests.

b. Lands for the development of new state parks and recreation areas or lands to round out present ownership of state parks and recreation areas. In such recreation programs, priority should be given to those lands possessing especially high recreational, scenic, scientific, historic or cultural values.

c. Land providing access to water (lakes, rivers and streams) including fishing access sites, for the public enjoyment of a variety of water-based recreation activities.

d. Lands required to overcome possible access problems in all parks, recreation areas, etc.

e. Lands required to further develop the highway rest area and wayside camping and picnicking program.

In the implementation of the above acquisition program, every effort should be made to initiate immediate action in cases where a failure to do so would result in the loss of irreplaceable opportunities.

In all cases proposals to provide facilities and/or resources to meet the most pressing needs as indicated in the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan will merit the highest priority.

FINANCING AND DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Financing of the needed acquisition and development programs outlined in the plan will vary between agencies and levels of government. The provision of wayside rest areas and roadside picnic and camping areas is the responsibility of the Montana Highway Department. This plan will be financed through their funding program and through Federal Grants-in-Aid.

Other state level funding will be by legislative appropriation from the General Fund and from dedicated or "ear-marked" funds; i.e., for example, funds maintained by the sale of licenses, permits and miscellaneous revenues.

Dedicated revenues totaling one percent of the state gasoline tax accrue to the water-based State Parks. A part of this revenue will be used to match Land and Water Conservation monies on areas where motor-boating is available.

Revenue from cabin site leases on areas under administration of the Parks Section are dedicated to that particular recreation area. Some development work can be accomplished through Federal contracts on reservoirs controlled by Federal Agencies.

County funding of recreation development will be by mill levies and through dedicated revenues and donations of land, services and money. Counties may expect to utilize matching funds to some extent to expand their acquisition and development capabilities.

Cities will derive funds from bonds, dedicated revenues, appropriations and donations of lands, services and money. This,

in part, may also be used as matching funds for acquisition and development of local recreation areas.

Acquisition and development of recreation areas can be expected to cost approximately three and one-half million dollars during 1965 and 1966.

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

October 1, 1965 - October 1, 1966

The following tables indicate the facility development program for each of the Planning Districts of the State of Montana.

While the supply information is somewhat inadequate, needs were established based on the demand for 1970.

Since this program is of one-year duration, the needs by 1970 were divided by five so that the requirements for the first year of the five-year period could be determined.

At this point, some adjustment had to be made regarding the Federal Agency role in providing these needed facilities. Since firm data on the projected plans of the Federal Agencies was not available, no estimate was made by the planners.

In some cases, needs each year could not be met because of inadequate local financing. In these cases, considerable personal opinion had to be used to arrive at a fair distribution of facilities statewide. It was considered necessary to distribute a large amount of the camping facilities in those districts where there is very little in the way of facilities at present, and where the role of Federal Agencies could not be expected to provide a proportionate share of the needs. This situation existed in the Great Falls SMSA, the Billings SMSA and was true in Planning Districts Six and Seven.

Golf courses were not included at this time due to the lack of supply information pertaining to golf courses in those cities and towns not included in the supply inventory.

It is expected that with additional inventory information more attention will be given to this area in the future.

Unit costs in every case are estimated from information presented in projects proposed by City, County and State Agencies. The "Unit Cost" for picnic units and camping units include a proportionate share of the road costs for an area, as well as cost of traffic control facilities and water and sanitary facilities. The "Unit Cost" for boat parking facilities include one boat ramp for 40 parking spaces.

TABLES OF ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Table 38

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

District 1

1 October 1965 - 1 October 1966

Facility	Unit	No. Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Cost	Funding
Swimming Pools	Square Feet	4,500	$ 25.00	$112,500.00	City (Kalispell)
Picnic Tables	No.	30	2,000.00	60,000.00	State, County, City
Boat Parking & Ramp	No. of Spaces	160	100.00	16,000.00	State
Camping Spaces	No. of Spaces	60	2,000.00	120,000.00	State
Boat Docks	No.	6	1,000.00	6,000.00	State & City (Whitefish)
Total				$314,500.00	

Table 39

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

District 2

1 October 1965 - 1 October 1966

Facility	Unit	No. Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Cost	Funding
Picnic Tables	No.	30	$2,000.00	$ 60,000.00	State & City
Boat Parking & Ramps	No. of Spaces	70	100.00	7,000.00	State
Camping Spaces	No. of Spaces	30	2,000.00	60,000.00	State
Boat Ramps & Docks	No. of Spaces	1	1,000.00	1,000.00	State
Total				$128,000.00	

Table 40

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

District 3

1 October 1965 - 1 October 1966

Facility	Unit	No. Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total	Funding
Swimming Pool	Square Feet	4,500	$ 25.00	$112,500.00	City (Butte)
Swimming Pool	Square Feet	1,800	25.00	45,000.00	City (Townsend)
Picnic Tables	No.	30	2,000.00	60,000.00	State & City
Boat Parking & Ramps	No. Spaces	60	100.00	6,000.00	State & County
Camping	No. Spaces	30	2,000.00	60,000.00	State
Playground Development (see attached Detail Cost for Townsend)	Acres	0.5	82,000.00	41,000.00	City (Townsend)
Total				$324,500.00	

Table 41

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

District 4

1 October 1965 - 1 October 1966

Facility	Unit	No. Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Cost	Funding
Swimming Pool	Square Feet	4,500	$ 25.00	$112,500.00	City (Cascade)
Picnic Tables	No.	75	2,000.00	150,000.00	State & City
Boat Parking & Ramps	No. of Spaces	120	100.00	12,000.00	State
Camping	No. of Spaces	150	2,000.00	300,000.00	State & County
Total				$574,500.00	

Table 42

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

District 5

1 October 1965 - 1 October 1966

Facility	Unit	No. Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Cost	Funding
Picnic Tables	No.	50	$2,000.00	$100,000.00	State & City
Boat Parking & Ramps	No. of Spaces	90	100.00	9,000.00	State
Camping	No.	250	2,000.00	500,000.00	State
Total				$609,000.00	

Table 43

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

District 6

1 October 1965 - 1 October 1966

Facility	Unit	No. Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Cost	Funding
Picnic Tables	No.	30	$2,000.00	$ 60,000.00	State & County
Boat Parking & Ramps	No. of Spaces	125	100.00	12,500.00	State
Camping	No.	200	2,000.00	400,000.00	State & County
Total				$472,500.00	

Table 44

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

District 7

1 October 1965 - 1 October 1966

Facility	Unit	No. Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total	Funding
Picnic Tables	No.	30	$2,000.00	$ 60,000.00	State & County
Boat Parking	Spaces	36	100.00	3,600.00	State & County
Camping	No.	300	2,000.00	600,000.00	State & County
Total				$663,600.00	

Table 45

STATEWIDE ACQUISITION PROGRAM

Planning Region	Acreage	BOR Classification	Agency
1	122	II	State
	25	III	State
2	75	I	Local
	15	II	State
	5	VI	State
3	36	II	State
	10	VI	State
4	16	II	State
5	352	II	State
6	150	II	State
	40	III	State
7	180	II	State
		Total Cost -- $377,800.00	

THE MONTANA STATEWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN--FUTURE REVISIONS

This Plan represents the first attempt at statewide planning for outdoor recreation in Montana. It is, then, an initial effort and its authors are aware of the need for refinement and updating as pertinent information becomes available. It should also be recognized by the reader that much of the data employed in the Plan was the best available although by no means was it completely adequate. Therefore, considerable refinements will result as more information is acquired.

In order that the state and its subdivisions can operate under a reasonably current Statewide Plan, the Montana Fish and Game Department, which has responsibilities in this field, has initiated a continuing program of outdoor recreation planning. The first revision of this Plan will be presented within one year of the submission of this document. Thereafter revisions will be produced at least every five years, and possibly more frequently, if the need is merited.

The following comments relate to the maintenance and refinement of specific sections of the Plan:

1. Participation in the planning process.

The appearance of this initial Plan will undoubtedly stimulate interest throughout the state in further planning for outdoor recreation. It is expected that with increased interest, it will be possible to have the assistance of an even broader spectrum of concerned groups and individuals.

Specific requests will be made of agencies of government at all levels, interested citizen groups, and other private interests, to assist in planning by providing necessary information and council, review of findings, and other areas of assistance.

2. Planning methods.

As improvements in methodology become available they will be weighed in light of the Montana outdoor recreation planning program. Efforts will be directed toward a refinement of the approach wherein attempts are made to localize and identify needs by employing the concepts of impact areas and intervening opportunities. Studies will be initiated to produce added data on exposure indices. And, an investigation will be initiated to determine the most satisfactory method to maintain an up-to-date inventory of supply.

3. Delineation of recreation responsibilities.

Continued consultation with representatives of other agencies and private interests will further contribute to the refinement of this section.

4. Scope.

The present scope of this plan is broad in that consideration is given to all significant outdoor recreation resources, opportunities and activities for which adequate information is available. This will be further expanded and developed. In addition, further emphasis on natural beauty will appear in future revisions. An evaluation of pollution of air, water and lands will be included as to appropriate corrective measures.

5. Demand.

Further information is needed on which to base accurate demand calculations. Studies will be initiated to obtain more acceptable activity

participation rates, both for Montana's residents and guests. In light of additional information population projections will be evaluated. It is hoped that proposed studies presently being considered by the State Highway Commission and Montana University Units will be conducted as they would make available much needed demand information that could be incorporated in the plan.

6. Supply.

Efforts will be continued to expand the present inventory of supply. Many communities not previously inventoried will be contacted during the coming year. Those counties from which supply information has not as yet been obtained will be contacted. As noted above a more effective method for maintaining the supply inventory will be developed.

7. Needs.

A considerable expansion of the needs section is planned. Studies will be undertaken to further evaluate standards, including those utilized in this plan. In addition, a program designed to identify resources and areas which warrant protection because of natural, scenic, scientific, historic, or cultural values will be initiated.

8. Special problems.

As additional problems are identified appropriate studies will be undertaken to provide appropriate and lasting solutions.

9. Coordination with other plans and programs.

Close coordination with other related planning programs will continue to be carried on. It is expected that mutually valuable information will be obtained in this way.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE

WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO OUTDOOR RECREATION

The State of Montana, fourth largest in size in the United States, has an extreme east-west length of about 550 miles and a north-south width of 275 miles. Its northern border, the 49th parallel, separates it from the Canadian Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Adjacent states include the Dakotas on the east, Idaho to the west and southwest and Wyoming on the south. Much of the uneven western and southwestern border is formed by the Continental Divide (Centennial and Beaverhead Mountains portions) and the crest of the Bitterroot Mountains.

CLIMATE

Montana's large area and great differences in elevation result in a highly diverse climate, with a wide temperature range.

The average July temperature for the State is 68 degrees; the average in January, about 19 degrees. In the west and southwest, the July average is 65 degrees; in the southeast, 72 degrees. The January average ranges from 10 degrees in the northeast to 22 degrees in the south central portion (Upper Yellowstone Valley).

Several factors have determined the nature of the climate. These include the effect of mountain barriers in the west, altitude, latitude, the interior position of the State, and movement of air masses and storms. West of the Divide, the climate is of the North Pacific coast type; to the east, it is much colder.

Mountains give protection in the western part of the State from the cold air masses from arctic regions which produce low temperatures in the eastern portion. These cold temperatures, however, even east of the mountains, are frequently tempered by warm air currents known as "Chinooks" which come from the west or southwest. The Chinook Belt extends from the Browning-Shelby area in north central Montana southeast to the Yellowstone Valley above Billings.

Another consequence of interior position, and of the mountain mass to the west, is the rather small amount of precipitation that falls in the State. Generally, the rainfall is greater in the western third than in the eastern two-thirds of the State. The average for the State is 15 inches, with the western region getting about 18 inches, and the eastern region 13 inches.

Because of brisk winter temperatures and frequent heavy snows, mountainous portions of Montana offer excellent winter sports opportunities. Summers that tend to be warm during the day with cool nights are ideal for camping, picnicking and other outdoor recreation activities. The extensive forests, many lakes and streams also provide outstanding hunting and fishing opportunities.

HISTORY

Montana was claimed by the French as part of the Mississippi Basin in 1682, long before it was seen by white men. It was fifty years later that the first French fur traders, the Verendryes, appeared in the area.

By secret treaty of 1762, France ceded to Spain a great area known as the Louisiana Territory, of which present Montana was a part. It

was retroceded to France in 1800, only to be sold by Napoleon to the United States in 1803.

Lewis and Clark were dispatched by President Thomas Jefferson in 1804 to explore the northern and western portions of the purchase. Montana's first trading post was built a year later by a fur trader. He was followed by many other fur traders and mountain men using the Missouri River and its tributaries as their highway. They were in search of beaver which was in demand to make fashionable hats for eastern and foreign trade.

Father DeSmet, Jesuit Missionary, began evangelical work among the Flathead Indians in 1840. In 1841, the first permanent white settlement, St. Mary's Mission, in the Bitterroot Valley, was founded.

In 1862, a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors, followed by similar strikes at Virginia City and Helena (Last Chance Gulch), bringing more gold seekers. These and other areas became busy mining camps.

Montana became a territory in May, 1864. Bannack was made the first capital, but later it was moved to Virginia City and within ten years was moved again, this time to Helena. Montana was admitted as a State in 1889, being forty-first in the Union.

The great cowboy era, with which much of the romance of the State is associated, began in 1866 with the arrival of the first herd of longhorn cattle trailed in from Texas.

Growing intrusions of white men into the Indians' homeland, the slaughter of buffalo and problems regarding treaties brought on the Indian Wars of the 1860's and 1870's. These Indian troubles, which for years brought harassment to isolated sections and wagon routes, reached a climax in the Battle of the Little Big Horn River in 1876 when the entire command of General George Custer was wiped out. A year later, major Indian battles ended with the Battle of the Bear's Paw in North Central Montana when Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce Indian band surrendered to United States troops.

In 1880 the first railroad was built into the territory and in 1883 the first northern transcontinental line was completed. The railroad exerted tremendous influence in the settlement of the State, and incidently marked the end of a colorful and flourishing river steamer trade on the Missouri between St. Louis and Fort Benton.

POPULATION

Montana, with a population of 674,767 in 1960, ranked forty-first among the States. This represented a gain of 14.2 percent since 1950 when the census recorded 591,024 residents.

Montana is a State of great expanses and relatively few people. This large size and small population means that people are distributed rather thinly over the State. The average density in 1960 was 4.1 per square mile, compared to an average of almost 51 persons per square mile in the United States as a whole. The largest percentage of the population, according to the 1960 census, was between the ages of 18 and 64, or 51.7 percent; with 38.6 percent under age 18, and 9.7 percent 65 and over.

The statistics indicate further that 51.1 percent of the 1960 population were males, 49.9 percent were females; 66.3 percent of the males over age 14 were married as were 69.0 percent of the females.

Population is somewhat unevenly distributed, with the greatest density in the valleys of the west and along major rivers in the east. Most thinly populated are the more rugged mountain areas of the west and the plains of the eastern portion. The 1960 census indicated that the population was about evenly divided between urban (50.2 percent) and rural (49.8 percent). In 1950 less than 44 percent of Montana's residents were classed as urban.

Major cities are Great Falls, Billings, Butte, Missoula and Helena the capital. The largest city, as indicated by the 1960 census, was Great Falls with a population of 55,357 persons and a metropolitan area of 73,418. Billings, in south central Montana, was second in size with 52,851 persons; its metropolitan area encompassing 79,016 persons. A friendly rivalry has sprung up between these two cities, with the leadership for first place uncertain at the present time. Great Falls is an industrial, financial, and distributing center, also including a large copper and zinc refining plant. Billings lists oil refineries, livestock, a rail and transportation complex and a trading center for southeastern Montana, and northern Wyoming as strong points in its growing economy.

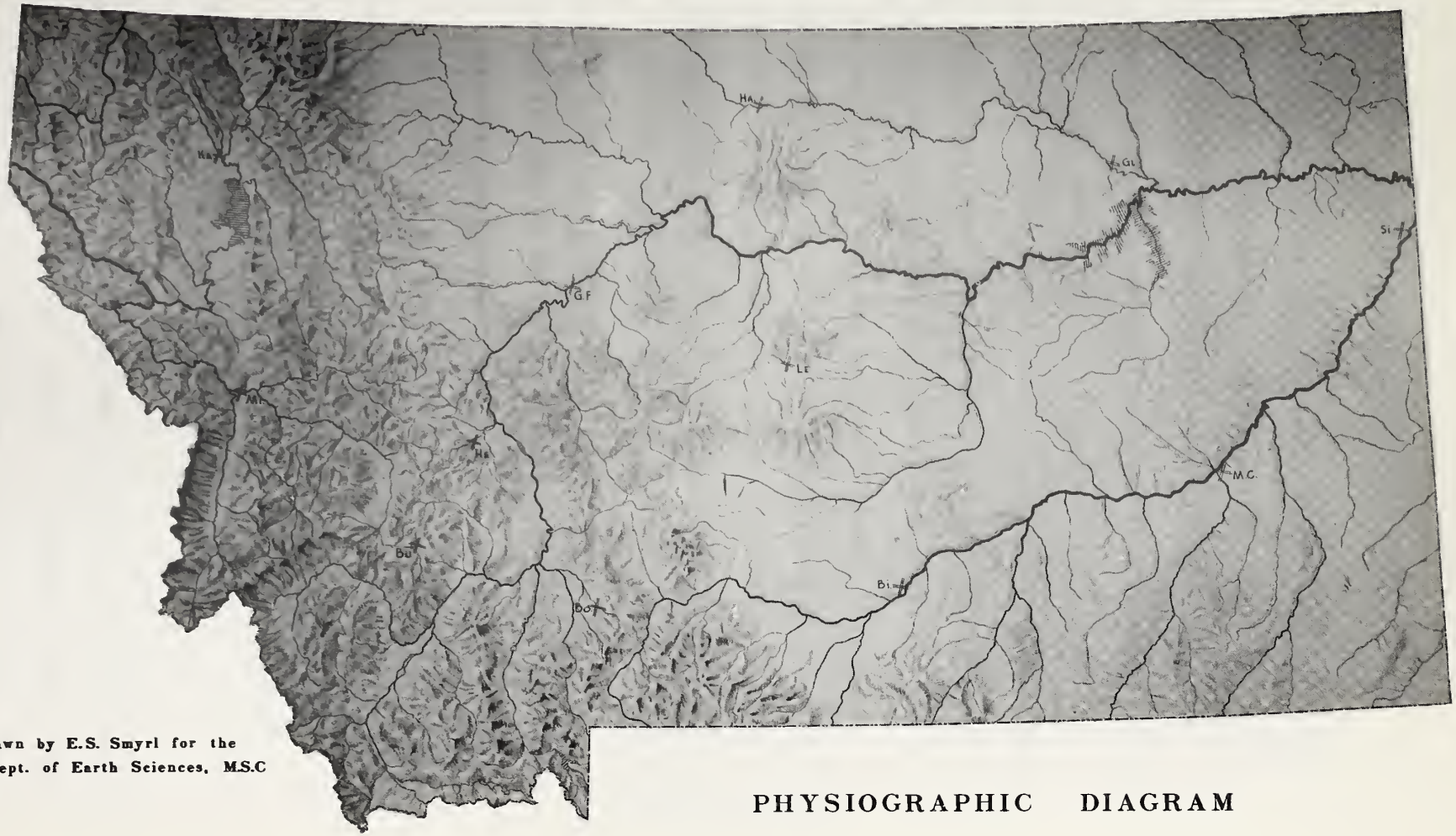
Spheres of influence of major urban areas within the State were computed by the Bureau of the Census, using a 50-mile radius from the central city as the measuring device. Statistics computed for four

cities in Montana on the basis of the 1960 Census showed the following: Great Falls, with a central city population of 55,357, had a population within its sphere of influence of 83,744; Billings, second in size of its central city, with 52,851 persons, had 96,667 residents within its 50-mile radius; Butte, third city in the State, had a population of 27,877 persons, but a sphere of influence which included 102,105 persons. Missoula, with a central city population of 27,090 had 68,626 persons within its 50-mile radius.

TOPOGRAPHY

The State contains extensive mountainous areas. The Rocky Mountains, wider here than to the south, sprawl across the western one-third of the State in long, generally parallel, northwest-southeast trending ranges. Within this rugged, forested region are 25 or more ranges between which are many basins and valleys, the largest of which are 10-20 miles in width and 25-100 miles in length.

In the southwest, forming the natural boundary between Montana and Idaho are the Centennial and Beaverhead ranges; in the west the lofty Bitterroots thrust their saw-toothed peaks and ridges skyward from the Bitterroot Valley. To the north mountainous territory continues as the Cabinet Range and Purcell Mountains also outline the State's western border. North of the Bitterroot Valley is the Flathead Valley and Flathead Lake (second largest natural freshwater lake west of the Mississippi, 28 miles long and from 5 to 15 wide), the Mission Range, and Glacier National Park. Stretching east and southeast into the Yellowstone National Park area and forming the eastern boundary of the



Drawn by E.S. Smyrl for the
Dept. of Earth Sciences, M.S.C

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM

region are the Lewis Range, Big and Little Bet Mountains, the Crazy Mountains, and the northern end of the Absaroka Range.

The Rockies contain the "backbone of the continent," in the Continental Divide. It enters Montana from Canada at Glacier National Park. After a sinuous course through several western counties, it becomes the southern third of the boundary between Montana and Idaho. Besides the influence it exerts on climate, the Continental Divide controls the drainage pattern, and influences transportation lines which have had to converge on a few east-west passes.

The highest mountain in the State is Granite Peak near the southern boundary northeast of Yellowstone Park, with an elevation of 12,850 feet. The State has four peaks above 12,000; 13 above 11,000; and 48 in excess of 10,000. The lowest elevation, 1800 feet, is in Lincoln County where the Kootenai River leaves the State.

The eastern two-thirds of the State is part of the Great Plains. Starting as high broad slopes (more than 3,500 feet above sea level), the plains slope gently from the foothills of the Rockies toward the northeastern part of the State where elevations as low as 1,900 feet are found along the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. These plains consist of an undulating tableland, broken frequently by stream valleys and isolated groups of mountains.

LAKES AND STREAMS

Montana has more than 1500 lakes and approximately 15,000 miles of fishing streams, including 31 major rivers. In addition, there are a great many manmade reservoirs. Many of these provide fishing. Wherever there is water of sufficient size boating and water skiing are popular.

There were nearly 12,000 boats with 10 horsepower or greater registered with the 13th Coast Guard District in Montana as of January 1, 1964. No count is available of lesser powered boats, or boats without motors, but these are thought to exceed those registered.

LAKES

Most of Montana's natural lakes are in the Rocky Mountain region. Flathead Lake is southwest of Glacier Park. Others include the McDonald, Kintla, Bouman, Mary Ronan, Two Medicine, Placid, St. Mary's, Big Salmon, Seeley, Swan and Whitefish, as well as many others, most of which are popular with recreation users.

STREAMS

Within its borders, Montana has three major drainage systems. West of the Continental Divide is the Columbia River drainage Basin; east of the Divide, drainage is by way of the Missouri-Mississippi Rivers into the Gulf of Mexico. From portions of Glacier Park and Glacier County, streams drain via the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers into Hudson Bay.

In the Columbia River Basin, the Clark Fork is the principal drainage. Its tributaries are the Bitterroot River, the Big Blackfoot, and the Flathead. In the Missouri Basin, principal rivers are the Missouri and Yellowstone. The Missouri is formed by the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers at Three Forks. As it flows northeast, water from about 10 major tributaries increases the volume of the Missouri.

RESERVOIRS

Montana's abundant supply of water represents one of its greatest

resources. Its prime uses are municipal, irrigation, industry, and recreation. Development of this water resource has been carried on by Federal and State agencies as well as by private industry.

Federal projects are generally multi-purpose, providing for a combination of power production, navigation, irrigation, flood control, and recreation. Major Federal projects in Montana are Hungry Horse Dam on the South Fork of the Flathead River near Columbia Falls; Canyon Ferry Dam on the Missouri near Helena, and Fort Peck on the Missouri. Fort Peck is the largest earth-filled dam in the world. On both the Fort Peck and Canyon Ferry projects special provision was made for recreation facilities in the multi-purpose plans. Yellowtail Reservoir on the Big Horn River (yet to be completed) has also been designated as a National Recreation Area. Private projects (for the most part developed by the Montana Power Company) are also playing an increasingly important role in the provision of outdoor recreation.

WATERFALLS

Principal waterfalls in Montana were the Black Eagle and Rainbow Falls of the Missouri River at Great Falls (presently somewhat altered by dams), the Kootenai Falls near Troy, and the Skalkaho Falls near Hamilton. Many scenic falls are also found in Glacier Park and throughout the Rocky Mountain system.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Total land area of Montana is 147,138 square miles (94,168,320 acres). Of these, 1,260 square miles are water.

Approximately 30 percent of this land is owned by the Federal Government.

About 24 percent of the land area is in forest. Many of Montana's most scenic and attractive recreational areas, especially in western Montana, are administered by the Federal Government in National Parks and Monuments, and National Forests including in the latter, wild wilderness and scenic areas.

The National Park Service administers about 1.1 million acres; the Forest Service somewhat more than 16 million acres. The Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife manages more than 1.1 million land and water acres. The Bureau of Land Management administers 8.3 million acres. 1/

NATIONAL FORESTS

Most of the land adminstered by the United States Forest Service is in the western half of the State. There are 12 National Forests, 6 entirely in the State, and 6 partially within State boundaries.

These forests include the Beaverhead, Bitterroot, Coeur d' Alene, Custer, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Helena, Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, Lolo and the Kaniksu.

WILDERNESS AREAS

There are nine wilderness, wild, and primitive areas in Montana, covering a total of 1,984,000 acres. These include the Absaroka primitive area, high, timbered country in the Gallatin National Forest; Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness, southwest of Anaconda in portions of three National Forests; the Beartooth Primitive Area, the highest mountain range in the state, and encompassed within the Custer and Gallatin National Forests; the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, largest of the group entirely within the state and one of the most famous of wild

1/ National Park Service, Parks for America, p. 409.

lands throughout the nation, lying within the Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests; Cabinet Mountains Wild Area, a peak-studded region south of the Kootenai River within the Kootenai and Kaniksu National Forests; Gates of the Mountains wild area, rich in history, northwest of Helena in the Helena National Forest; the Mission Mountains Primitive Area, on the east side of the Mission Range in the Flathead National Forest; Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, rough, mountainous, wooded country in the Bitterroot Mountains (the area lies in two States, Idaho and Montana, and in four National Forests); Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, southwest of Bozeman in the Gallatin National Forest.

Recreation activities popular in these forest areas include high quality hiking, camping, photography, fishing and big game hunting, as well as spectacular pack trips. The areas are remote and outstandingly scenic.

NATIONAL PARK UNITS

There are two National Parks, Glacier, entirely within the State, and Yellowstone, which extends a short way into Montana from Wyoming. There are also two National Monuments, the Custer Battlefield and the Big Hole Battlefield.

Glacier National Park extends on both sides of the Continental Divide in northwestern Montana, and contains 1,009,159 acres. Adjoining on the north is Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park of 118,800 acres, the complex of both parks being known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. The area contains some of the most awe-inspiring scenery in the United States. Within the Park are located more than 50 glaciers

and 200 lakes of glacial origin in the midst of a high rugged mountainous terrain. Besides the several portions of the Park, which can be reached by automobile, there are more than 1,000 miles of horseback and foot trails penetrating extensive regions which cannot be reached in any other manner. A number of summer campsites are maintained in these inner reaches for those bringing their own equipment. Among the more frequently visited points of interest in the Park are Two Medicine and Cut Bank Valleys, St Mary's Lake, the Many Glacier Region, Flattop Mountain, Logan Pass, Avalanche Campground, and Lake McDonald. Others include the Belly River Country, Red Eagle Lake, Granite Park, and Sperry Glacier Chalet which can be reached only by trail.

Fishing is generally good in the Park, where native species of trout are favored.

Yellowstone National Park. Although most of Yellowstone National Park lies in Wyoming, it does have three of its five major entrances via Montana highways, thus bringing many visitors through portions of the State. These entrances are Cooke City, Gardiner, and West Yellowstone. Gardiner is the only entrance to the park presently kept open the year around. Oldest and best known of the parks, this area has a greater variety of natural wonders than any other National Park, including the world's greatest geyser area, the spectacular falls and canyons of the Yellowstone River, and Yellowstone Lake, plus an especially interesting variety of wild animals and birds.

Custer Battlefield National Monument marks the site of the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876 when General George A. Custer and his

troops were annihilated by the Indians. The monument, near Hardin and the Crow Indian Agency, contains 765 acres and includes the national cemetary where Custer and his immediate command died.

Big Hole Battlefield National Monument preserves a portion of the battlefield where U. S. troops under General John Gibbon surprised Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce Indians on their attempted flight to Canada in 1877. The battlefield in western Montana, not far from Wisdom, shows remains of rifle pits and many scarred trees. A Soldiers Memorial and a Chief Joseph Memorial pay tribute to both white and Indian participants in the battle.

Yellowtail Dam, on the Big Horn River, is being completed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The impoundment area has been designated as a National Recreation Area to be under supervision of the National Park Service. The reservoir will have a relatively narrow width, but extends about 75 miles through the scenic and spectacular Big Horn Canyon.

INDIAN LANDS

Montana contains seven Indian reservations. These include the Blackfeet Reservation, Browning; Crow Reservation, Crow Agency; Flathead Reservation, Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Dixon; Fort Belknap Reservation, Harlem; Fort Peck Reservation, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Poplar; Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Lame Deer; and Rocky Boy's Reservation, Cheppewa Cree Tribe, Box Elder. Nearly 31,000 Indians are enrolled as members of the several tribes, although only approximately 18,000 live on reservations.

Indian lands constitute approximately 5.6 million acres in the State. About 30 percent is tribally owned, the rest by individual Indians or their heirs. In addition, about 130,000 acres are not Indian owned, but are administered for benefit of Indians. Many present and potentially important recreation opportunities exist on these lands.

WILDLIFE REFUGES

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service manages four national fish hatcheries and several National wildlife refuges in the State, mostly for waterfowl enhancement. One notable exception is the National Bison Range, at Moiese, off U.S. 93 and U.S. 10-A. This unit has been of prime importance in the survival of bison in the United States. About 350 bison constitute the base herd. A limited number of elk, whitetailed deer, mule deer, antelope (pronghorns), and bighorns also are found there.

THE CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE is an area of spectacular river breaks, badlands and water surface containing nearly three quarters of a million acres which lies in the northeastern section of the State, and is also administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It was originally set aside to protect a dwindling population of antelope and sharp-tailed grouse. It has since become an area of major interest in the restoration of elk and bighorn sheep as well as wild turkeys and waterfowl, including a major population of Canadian geese.

MONTANA FISH AND GAME LANDS

The Montana State Fish and Game Commission maintains game ranges, including the nationally famous Sun River Elk Range; waterfowl develop-

ment areas; as well as key fishing access sites. There are just under 100 such areas, totaling approximately 120,000 acres.

STATE PARKS

The Montana Fish and Game Commission also administers the State Park system through the Recreation, Parks and Research Division. This includes 26 parks, monuments and recreation areas, totaling approximately 17,253 acres. Some feature camping, picnicking, boating, fishing and swimming; others are geological, scenic or historical attractions.

OTHER STATE AREAS

The Montana Highway Commission develops and maintains a number of important wayside areas along major highways. 1/

The State Forester is responsible for somewhat over 400,000 acres of forest lands, most of which is west of the Continental Divide. One third of this has been consolidated in seven State Forests, six of which are in the Columbia Basin Drainage. Important recreation assets are included in these areas. 1/

The State Water Conservation Board administers twenty reservoirs constructed for irrigation purposes. Water-based recreation could be greatly enhanced if funding could be made available for development on these areas.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Many recreation facilities in National Forests are privately operated. These include the primary winter sports areas. Concessions in national parks are also under private operation. Privately managed marinas, dude ranches and outfitting services as well as camps, swimming pools and

1/ IBID.

fishing ponds add to the state's recreational opportunities and represent major examples of the role of private enterprise.

OTHER OUTDOOR RECREATION ATTRACTIONS

Many remnants of the exciting mining era remain. Ghost towns can still be found. An "Old Town" museum with authentic buildings, shops and vehicles has been assembled at the North Montana State Fairgrounds, Great Falls. The famous Virginia City (State Highway 34) has been restored. Robbers' Roost, rendezvous of early day outlaws, is near that same area. St Mary's Mission in Stevensville, first permanent White settlement in Montana, is also maintained as a historic site and is of considerable interest to tourists and residents alike. Tours in summer are offered at Butte through underground copper mines; at Anaconda through its copper smelter; and at Columbia Falls through its aluminum reduction plant.

The Gates of the Mountains near Helena, the deep Missouri River Gorge discovered and named by Lewis and Clark, can be reached by an excursion launch. This trip provides unusual views of cliffs, canyons, wilderness and wildlife as well as opprtunities for picnics at well developed National Forest Recreation sites.

PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

Plant life in the western portion of the State is quite different from that in the eastern part, largely because of differences in topography and climate.

Montana has more than 2,000 species of flowers and many non-flowering plants. The sub-alpine group accounts for a profusion of

color during the short high-altitude summers in the northern Rockies.

Below the sub-alpine tundra type is another kind of vegetation. Here are found alpine fir and Engelmann spruce associated with such shrubs as huckleberry, mountain ash and alder.

Flowers in the forested areas include the showey bear grass, dogtooth violets, mariposa lilies, and windflowers, and such shrubs as kinnickinick, Oregon grape and others.

Ponderosa (western yellow) pine makes up about one-fifth of Montana's forests, much of it in commercial stands along the Kootenai River and the Clark Fork of the Columbia. Western larch and Douglas fir constitute about 40 percent of Montana's timber stands. Extensive forests of lodgepole pine are also found. Groves of quaking aspen give variety to these timber stands. Other species include western Juniper, ash, box elder and cottonwood which are found along streams throughout the eastern portion of the State.

Western prairie vegetation includes bunch grasses and such flowers as shooting star, bluebells, gaillardia, daisies, and golden asters. Natural vegetation on eastern prairies includes blue grama and some buffalo grass. Flowers are sand lilies, prairie primroses, scarlet malo and small cacti. Shrubs, such as sage and greasewood are also present.

ANIMALS

Montana has abundant wildlife. These include deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep and mountain goats, antelope, black bear, grizzly bear, beaver, fox, marten, mink and otter. There are also considerable numbers of predatory animals such as coyote, wildcat and mountain lion and an occasional wolf.

Common game birds include ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, Canadian geese and several species of grouse and ducks. Many varieties of trout are found, including the Dolly Varden, cutthroat, brook and rainbow. Other fish include grayling, bass and whitefish. Land-locked sockeye salmon have been introduced into several Montana lakes including Flathead, Lake Francis and Georgetown.

THE ECONOMY

Major sectors of Montana's economy are agriculture, mining, recreation and forest industries in that order.

AGRICULTURE

About 65 percent of the land area of the State is classed as farm or ranch land.

During the past 30 years, Montana's farms have increased in size, but the farm population has declined. In 1960, 15.6 percent of the population was engaged in farming whereas in 1950, 24.8 percent were reported as so engaged. Cattle and wheat are major products of Montana ranches and farms.

In 1961, Montana's agricultural products were valued at nearly $468 million. More than fifty percent came from livestock and livestock products.

Wheat production amounts to about 100 million bushels yearly and Montana ranks third among the wheat producing states. Winter wheat, a basic crop, is grown mainly without irrigation on upland plateaus and plains in the central and eastern parts of the state.

Widely diversified crops are grown in Montana. It ranks approximately third in barley production and fifth in sugar beets. Hay and corn for livestock feed are also important crops. In recent years, sweet cherries have been an important income producing crop of western Montana.

As of 1961 the State ranked fifth in number of sheep and lambs, fourth in wool production, and eleventh in number of cattle and calves produced.

With substantial local water supplies and a relatively small amount of rainfall, Montana, as might be expected, has put considerable land under irrigation. There are approximately 1,890,671 acres of irrigated land. Nearly 1.5 million acres are harvested cropland; the remainder is pasture. The irrigated cropland acres amount to 17.6 percent of all harvested cropland in the State. Although nearly every county has some irrigated land, much of it lies in the southwest counties.

MINING

Mining was responsible for the first boom in Montana in the 1860's and is still important, with an estimated value in 1960 of more than $177 million. Mining employment accounts for about four percent of the population.

Fifty-eight different minerals are now being recovered over a wide area of the State. These are chiefly copper, silver, gold, lead, zinc, petroleum, manganese, natural gas, coal phosphate and chromite. Montana also ranks high in production of tungsten, fluorspar, arsenic, vermiculite and phosphate.

Among other materials profitably mined are limestone and gypsum as well as sand and gravel. Most of the metal mining is done in western Montana; oil and coal come from east of the Divide.

Gold and silver strikes in the early 1860's brought the first influx of miners to the area. As the gold fever spread, mining camps were established that are now legendary -- Bannack, Virginia City, Diamond City and Last Chance Gulch to name a few.

At the present site of Butte, rich silver veins were found. Although poor in gold and copper, as the miners penetrated deeper in search of richer ore, the copper content increased. Copper thus became, and has remained to this day, the dominant metal mined in the Butte-Anaconda area. Copper represents well over half of the total $4 billion value of all metals produced in Montana since 1862. Today Montana's mineral production averages from $180 to $190 million a year.

Montana ranks among the top 15 states in production of natural gas and petroleum. These resources are found in about two dozen Montana counties. In 1961, the State produced more than 31 million barrels of petroleum valued at $75 million, and more than 33 billion cubic feet of natural gas valued at $2.5 million.

Vast untapped resources of minerals and mineral fuels assure continuing development of the industry.

Smelters, refineries and manufacturing plants in connection with the mining industry are located in many places throughout the State.

FOREST INDUSTRIES

Forest industries are an important part of the Montana economy, especially in the western part of the state. Lumber is the most important, but other timber products include telephone and electric poles, pulpwood, and Christmas trees. Manufactured wood products include boxes, sash and doors, plywood, prefabricated buildings, and pulp. In a recent year, four percent of all nonagricultural employment and thirty-five percent of the manufacturing employment was in logging and in manufacturing of lumber and other timber products.

Nearly all lumber produced is softwood. Most important commercial species are Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, Englemann Spruce, and Western Larch. Others include Western White Pine, Lodgepole Pine, and True Firs.

TOURIST INDUSTRY

The tourist industry is increasing in importance each year, and has become a major revenue producer. Although the two National Parks, Glacier and Yellowstone, are the objectives of many visitors, extensive use for recreational purposes is made of National Forests, and particularly of campgrounds, picnic areas, lakes, reservoirs, and streams within these forests. For example, in a typical year, 5½ million recreation visitors enter Montana's National Forests.

Recreation activities cover a wide range. Fishing, hunting, swimming, boating, riding, hiking, picture taking, mountain climbing, winter sports, rock and Indian artifacts hunting are especilly popular. Privately owned recreation facilities are of importance. These vary from resident camps for youth to fine hunting areas. Many persons operate

dude ranches, or guest ranches, offering tourist lodgings and recreation activities. Others lease or supply hunting opportunities, often supplying cabin facilities as well. Camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, and guide services are also provided. Many lease or sell scenic sites for home and camp lots.

Several owners of large, private forest tracts, including the J. Neils and St. Regis Lumber Company, the Anaconda Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others have developed recreation areas on their lands for public use. Also, in some areas, private forest owners have issued use permits to persons or organizations for skiing or other recreation developments.

Private power company dams and impoundments are also playing an increasingly important role in supplying recreational opportunities.

WINTER SPORTS

Weather is ideal for winter sports. This is especially true in the western half of Montana where there is ample snow, clear, cold weather, and mountainous terrain. There are one or more winter sports areas in each of the National Forests. Among those rapidly gaining state-wide and regional recognition are: Big Mountain, north of Whitefish; Snowbowl and Marshall Bowl, out of Missoula; Lost Trail Pass, in the southern end of the Bitterroot Valley; Bridger Bowl, out of Bozeman; Lionshead, near West Yellowstone; Kings Hill, south of Great Falls; and Grizzly Peak on the north slope of the Beartooth Plateau near Red Lodge. In all, they total some twenty-one major ski centers. The combined parking space at these developed units will accommodate a total of 3,105 cars.

With the rapidly gaining interest in winter sports and increased facilities, it is expected that winter sports will play a major role in extending Montana's outdoor recreation season to a year 'round program.

MAJOR HIGHWAYS

Montana's transportation system plays a major role in attracting and distributing the state's recreational visitors.

As noted previously, transportation in Montana is influenced by the Continental Divide and the necessity that transport routes, both road and rail, converge on comparatively few passes at elevations above 5,000 feet. Most important of these are Marias Pass, through which the Great Northern Railway and U.S. Highway 2 pass along the southern borders of Glacier Park; McDonald Pass west of Helena near which the Northern Pacific Railroad and U. S. 12 (Interstate 90) are routed; Lost Trail Pass, the location of the U.S. 93 crossing at the Montana-Idaho border south of Hamilton; Monida Pass (U.S. 91 or Interstate 15), also on the Montana-Idaho border near the town of Monida; and Targhee Pass which provides access to West Yellowstone by way of U.S. 191. There are especially scenic sections on all of these highways.

East of the Divide are other important highways crossing the plains in all four directions. Major ones include U.S. Highway 2 east and west along Montana's "Hi-Line" and skirting Glacier National Park, U.S. 87 and 89 running north and south, and U.S. 312 (Interstate 94) northeasterly from Billings. The portion of U.S. 89 which provides entrance to North Yellowstone, and the Red Lodge Highway route from Billings into Yellowstone Park (U.S. 212) are also spectacularly scenic. Going-to-

the-Sun Highway, over the high Logan Pass in Glacier Park was built as a scenic route. Another scenic route is U.S. 12, the Lewis and Clark Highway which turns west into Idaho about 11 miles south of Missoula from U.S. 93.

Montana is served by six railroads and four airlines.

APPENDIX B

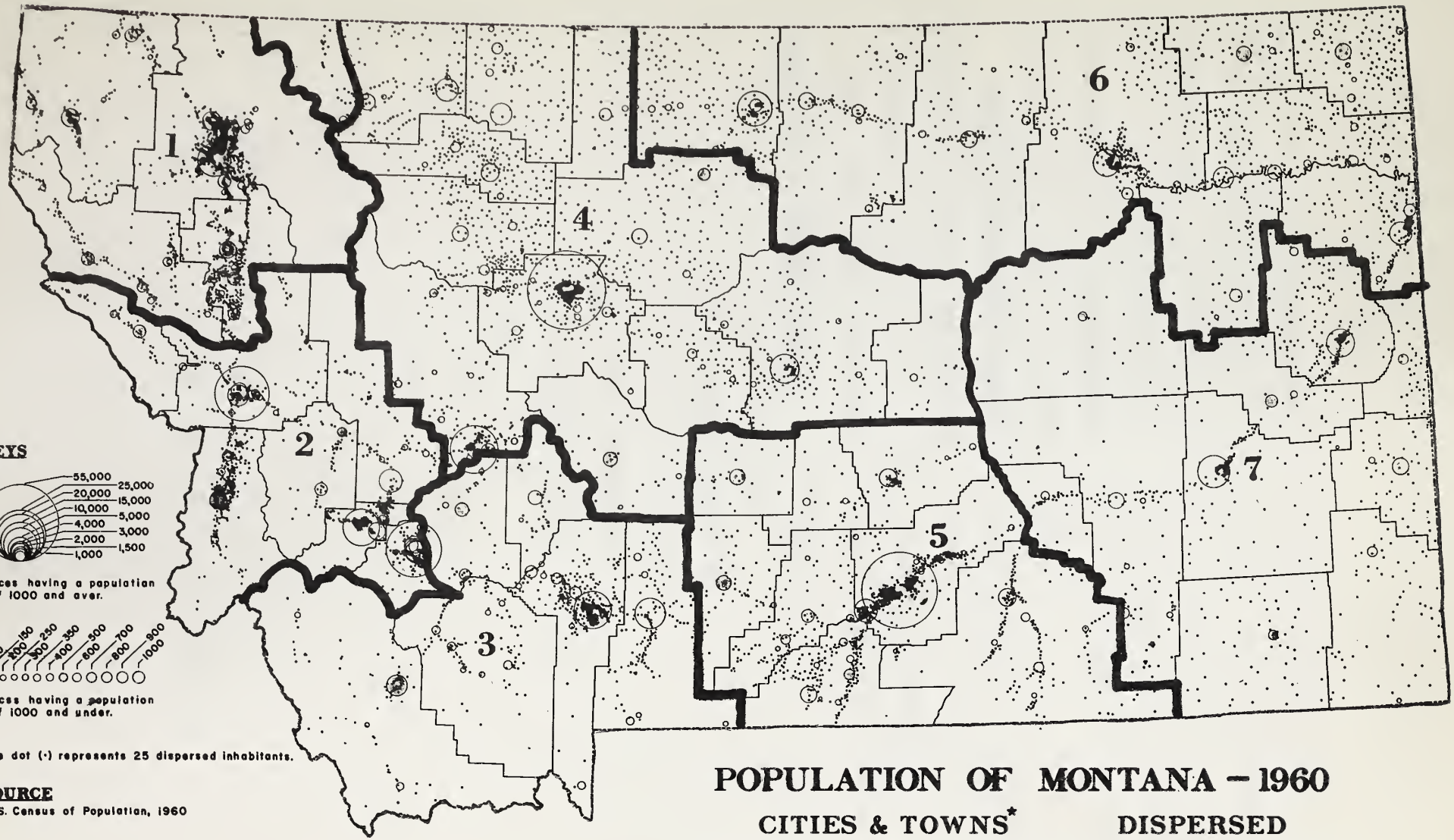
PLANNING METHODS

POPULATION

Montana is immediately concerned with the recreational activities of populations--both residents and nonresidents. While Montana's resident population density is low (4.6 persons per square mile), the number of nonresidents that come to Montana for recreational purposes is high. It is necessary, therefore, in considering any recreational plan to identify both populations in a manner that reflects the presence of the people regardless of whether they originate from within or outside of the state's boundaries.

Resident Population - State. Montana's population will grow steadily from it's 1960 population of 674,767 (U. S. Bureau of Census) to a predicted population of 745,200 in 1970 and 779,400 in 1975 (Stanford Research Institute, Basic Economic Projections). The rate of growth between 1950-60 was 14.2 percent. It is predicted that this will decline in the decades 1960-70 and 1970-80 with growth rates of 10.4 percent and 9.5 percent respectively (Stanford Research Institute, Basic Economic Projections).

It should be recognized that it is necessary to use a population figure for the basis of many conclusions presented in this study. It should also be recognized that with any prediction, certain assumptions about the future must be made. While these are valid in general, there may be points of deviation. A national need for some mineral particularly abundant in some



POPULATION OF MONTANA – 1960

CITIES & TOWNS* DISPERSED

*Includes all incorporated places; and those unincorporated places having populations of 100 or more.

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Compiled and drawn in the Dept. of Earth Sciences, M.S.C., by N. Holborn, M.J. Edie, J. Hydro

Montana county could make the population estimate for that county (see below) far different from what we predict. Nevertheless, these are the best projections we have. They reflect the views of the analysts and should not be considered as "official" estimates of the Montana Fish and Game Commission. Circumstances may arise requiring new estimates to meet with new assumptions as counties and communities continue to grow.

Resident Population - County. The county populations for 1960, 1970, and 1975 are presented in Table 46. The source of the 1960 data is the U. S. Bureau of Census (actual census). These census figures were expanded at a rate commensurate with the county's growth during the past decade (U. S. Bureau Census, Montana Almanac). For example:

X = 1970 Population

X_T = 1970 State Population

N = 1960 County population

N_T = 1960 State Population

I = Percentage Increase in County

$X = IN$

and

$$X = \frac{N}{N_T} \times T$$

or

$X = IN$

and

$(X_1 + X_2 + X_4 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots X_{56} = X_T)$

The state's percentage increase for that decade is adjusted to match the projected regression increase. While this is a simple proportional adjustment, the necessary calculations for the county are made possible. For example:

X_I = 1960-70 Percent Increase of State Population

N_I = 1950-60 Percent Increase of State Population

C_I = 1950-60 Percent Increase of County Population

C_X = 1960-70 Predicted Increase of County Population

Then:

$$\frac{X_I}{N_I} \text{ as } \frac{C_X}{C_I} = \text{Rate of Increase by County}$$

This rate of increase is applied to the 1960 census figures for an estimate of the population by county.

Since an estimate for 1975 was desired for this report it was necessary to use an average increase of the two predicted for the decades 1960-1970 and 1970-1980 (Stanford Research Institute, Basic Economic Projections). This estimated statewide average (9.95 percent) increase is used to estimate the populations for 1975 for each county. Each county's rate of increase or decrease was adjusted on the basis of the above statewide increase.

Not all of Montana's counties, being largely rural in their land use patterns (Table 46), are showing a gain in population. Under the method used for population projection those counties losing residents will continue to lose them into 1975. Obviously there is a point of diminishing loss for each county. No attempt was made to evaluate this point in this report.

Montana's resident population by age groups shows a normal population pattern with no extreme gains or losses in particular age-sex groups. It is

Table 46

COUNTY POPULATION AND PERCENT LAND IN FARM OR RANCHES

Counties	1960 Census	1970 Estimated	1975 Estimated	% Land Area in Farms or Ranches
Beaverhead	7194	7604	8018	68.7
Big Horn	10007	10147	10283	50.5
Blaine	8091	7792	7516	81.3
Broadwater	2804	2856	2777	60.5
Carbon	8317	7369	6396	51.4
Carter	2493	2294	2110	66.7
Cascade	73418	94078	119366	91.2
Chouteau	7348	7642	7935	95.2
Custer	13227	13863	14301	99.9
Daniels	3755	3924	3793	89.8
Dawson	12314	15803	19719	91.7
Deer Lodge	18640	20555	22364	35.9
Fallon	3997	4365	4645	89.4
Fergus	14018	140146	14073	80.7
Flathead	32965	34086	35194	15.4
Gallatin	26045	29639	33551	61.5
Garfield	1981	2054	1928	73.5
Glacier	11565	13253	15104	72.7
Golden Valley	1203	1115	1037	99.9
Granite	3014	3207	3403	32.3
Hill	18653	22831	27724	96.4
Jefferson	4297	4716	4946	31.7
Judith Basin	3085	3205	3125	71.2
Lake	13104	12593	12123	54.5
Lewis & Clark	28006	31021	34077	78.6
Liberty	2624	3018	3451	98.8
Lincoln	12537	16599	21745	6.6
Madison	5211	4711	4279	53.4
McCone	3321	3567	3615	84.3
Meagher	2616	2122	2506	49.8
Mineral	3037	4057	5361	3.8
Missoula	44663	53104	62705	22.3
Musselshell	4888	4546	4241	91.5
Park	13168	14103	15061	52.5
Petroleum	894	810	737	63.4
Phillips	6027	6116	5911	59.9
Pondera	7653	8755	9961	84.8
Powder River	2485	2546	2410	79.8
Powell	7002	7569	8156	53.8
Prairie	2318	2276	2237	68.0
Ravalli	12341	11823	11348	24.8
Richland	10504	10609	10711	92.4
Roosevelt	11731	13655	15797	85.0
Rosebud	6187	6127	5881	86.2
Sanders	6880	6804	6733	22.8
Sheridan	6458	6509	6366	94.6
Silver Bow	46454	45060	43767	29.1
Stillwater	5526	5609	5690	78.3
Sweet Grass	3290	3170	2967	73.9
Teton	7295	7346	7395	84.9
Toole	7904	8781	9714	90.1
Treasure	1345	1505	1462	90.2
Valley	17080	18788	20586	72.2
Wheatland	3026	2914	2811	98.2
Wibaux	1698	1860	1716	89.0
Yellowstone	79016	103158	133064	98.8

not characterized as a "retirement state" as Florida might be and the losses in the age groups after 15-19 years are compensated by gains in persons in the 30-34 year age group (Stanford Research Institute, Population Trends, p.36).

Resident Populations - Cities. Montana is characteristically rural. In 1975 two cities, Billings and Great Falls, will be urban areas in excess of 85,000 people (Projected Urban Growth in the Upper Midwest: 1960-1975 Table 48). The growth of other cities is also shown in this table. Since they do not represent urban areas in terms of planning, however, they are not treated independent of the county for each activity type.

Nonresident Population. Estimating the nonresident visitation that each county should plan for in 1970 and 1975 is done on the basis of an "exposure index". The exposure index is the proportion of the nonresidents that pass through each county. These proportions are based on a comprehensive survey of tourist parties that pass through a given key point in a county (Montana Tourists Survey, 1958). A table was prepared using these proportions for the representative town, (Table 49). In 20 counties no city was surveyed as an index city upon which a proportional assignment of visits could be made for the county. However, the highway network across Montana (Fig. 3) precludes drastic changes in travel patterns from surrounding index cities. It can be seen by inspection that a judgment index can be applied to a county since the index cities remain homogeneous on single or multiple arteries. When it was necessary to make a judgment or estimated exposure index it was done on the basis of surrounding index communities and highway artery complexes.

It is estimated that 2,500,000 people visited Montana in 1958 (Montana Tourists Survey). It is further estimated that this has grown at a rate of

Table 47

POPULATION OF MONTANA BY AGE AND SEX
Actual 1950, Estimated 1955-1975

Age Groups	Female						Male					
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1950	1955	1960 2/	1965	1970	1975
0-4	33,659	40,880 1/	39,255	39,413	43,456	49,390	34,542	43,092 1/	41,378	41,546	45,206	52,060
5-9	27,052	33,885 1/	39,380	38,160	38,394	42,439	28,305	34,518 1/	41,525	39,937	40,171	43,815
10-14	22,738	26,706	33,479	38,999	37,802	38,036	23,796	27,922	34,110	41,089	39,517	39,760
15-19	20,107	21,953	25,846	32,659	38,180	36,986	20,533	23,128	27,236	33,396	40,358	38,801
20-24	20,361	18,588	20,322	24,299	31,095	36,592	21,355	18,996	21,576	25,669	31,792	38,733
25-29	21,449	18,833	16,964	18,794	22,762	29,526	22,732	19,689	17,367	19,897	24,043	30,121
30-34	22,258	20,085	17,403	15,629	17,450	21,410	23,032	21,331	18,330	16,049	18,570	22,705
35-39	20,716	21,001	18,754	16,202	14,450	16,270	22,347	21,741	20,074	17,134	14,896	17,412
40-44	17,356	19,669	19,798	17,740	15,229	13,510	20,196	20,982	20,404	18,799	15,931	13,753
45-49	14,784	16,318	18,381	18,747	16,746	14,294	17,376	18,786	19,565	19,139	17,514	14,750
50-54	13,469	13,856	15,026	17,397	17,786	15,863	15,245	16,026	17,379	18,172	17,817	16,310
55-59	13,282	12,500	12,420	14,042	16,366	16,789	15,530	13,698	14,434	15,750	16,547	16,278
60-64	12,039	12,144	10,825	11,389	12,964	15,222	15,901	13,611	11,987	12,702	13,946	14,730
65-69	9,366	10,631	9,949	9,589	10,150	11,644	12,574	13,168	11,254	9,948	10,616	11,746
70-74	6,108	7,718	8,864	8,335	8,079	8,615	7,839	9,513	9,996	8,600	7,651	8,240
75 & over	6,857	7,648	9,285	11,098	11,923	12,430	8,120	7,994	8,094	9,562	9,563	9,184
Totals	281,601	302,475	315,951	332,492	352,832	379,016	309,423	324,195	334,709	347,389	364,138	388,398
Grand Totals, Male and Female							591,024	626,670	650,660	679,881	716,970	767,414

1/ Adjusted for underenumeration
2/ Unadjusted to correspond with U. S. Bureau of Census, 1960 Census
Sources: Actual: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Estimates: Stanford Research Institute - Population Trends in the United States through 1975

Table 48

URBAN AREA GROWTH IN THE UPPER MIDWEST
1960 to 1975[1/]

Urban Area	1960 Population (000's)	1975 Probable Population (000's)	Probable Growth Rate (%) 1960-1975	1950-1960
Billings	57.5	90.1	57%	42%
Great Falls	64.1	86.3	35	46
Missoula	37.2	50.9	37	25
Butte	44.4	47.9	8	-6
Helena	21.7	26.9	24	13
Kalispell	17.7	23.8	35	16
Bozeman	16.4	22.3	36	23
Glasgow	9.9	17.3	76	127
Anaconda	15.6	17.1	10	22
Havre	12.5	14.7	18	25
Laurel	8.6	13.3	55	84
Miles City	10.2	11.4	12	0
Glendive	8.9	11.1	25	52
Livingston	8.7	10.8	25	8
Libby	6.9	10.5	53	89
Lewistown	7.9	9.4	19	8
Whitefish-Columbia Falls	5.7	7.1	24	15
Sidney	5.2	7.0	35	17
Cut Bank	4.5	5.6	24	22
Deer Lodge	4.7	5.3	13	24
Polson	3.7	5.1	38	3
Wolf Point	3.6	5.1	41	40
Dillon	3.7	4.8	31	13
Shelby	4.0	4.4	10	31
Hamilton	3.6	3.9	9	-22
Hardin	2.8	3.6	30	21
Roundup	3.1	3.0	-4	-11
Conrad	2.7	2.9	7	43
Baker	2.6	2.7	4	32
Malta	2.5	2.6	4	7
Total	400.6	526.9	32%	+24%

1/ Source: Projected Urban Growth in the Upper Midwest, 1960-1975

Table 49

EXPOSURE INDEX FOR ALL MONTANA COUNTIES, 1965 1/

County	Exposure Index %		County	Exposure Index %	
Beaverhead	(Estimate)	25.0	McCone	Circle	11.0
Big Horn	Hardin	12.6	Meagher	White Sulphur Springs	14.7
Blaine	(Estimate)	24.9	Mineral	(Estimate)	30.0
Broadwater	Townsend	20.1	Missoula	Missoula	39.7
Carbon	Ref. Cooke City	11.7	Musselshell	Roundup	11.9
Carter	(Estimate)	10.0	Park	Livingston	32.3
Cascade	Great Falls	30.8	Petroleum	(Estimate)	10.0
Chouteau	(Estimate)	15.0	Phillips	Malta	25.3
Custer	Miles City	18.8	Pondera	(Estimate)	20.0
Daniels	(Estimate)	8.0	Powder River	(Estimate)	8.0
Dawson	Glendive	22.1	Powell	Garrison	23.2
Deer Lodge	(Estimate)	21.0	Prairie	(Estimate)	20.0
Fallon	Baker	10.0	Ravalli	(Estimate)	15.0
Fergus	Lewistown	13.5	Richland	(Estimate)	11.0
Flathead	Kalispell	38.5	Roosevelt	Wolf Point	22.3
Gallatin	Three Forks	23.5	Rosebud	Forsyth	24.0
Garfield	(Estimate)	10.0	Sanders	Thompson Falls	24.2
Glacier	East Glacier	40.7	Sheridan	(Estimate)	9.0
Golden Valley	(Estimate)	10.0	Silver Bow	Butte	21.4
Granite	Drummond	27.5	Stillwater	(Estimate)	20.0
Hill	Havre	24.5	Sweet Grass	Big Timber	20.4
Jefferson	(Estimate)	25.0	Teton	Choteau	16.6
Judith Basin	Ref. Lewistown	13.5	Toole	Shelby	24.2
Lake	Ravalli	16.7	Treasure	Ref. Custer	18.8
Lewis & Clark	Helena	22.2	Valley	Glasgow	25.3
Liberty	(Estimate)	18.0	Wheatland	(Estimate)	15.0
Lincoln	Libby	12.6	Wibaux	(Estimate)	16.5
Madison	(Estimate)	18.0	Yellowstone	Billings	34.6

1/ Based on Montana Tourist Survey, 1958

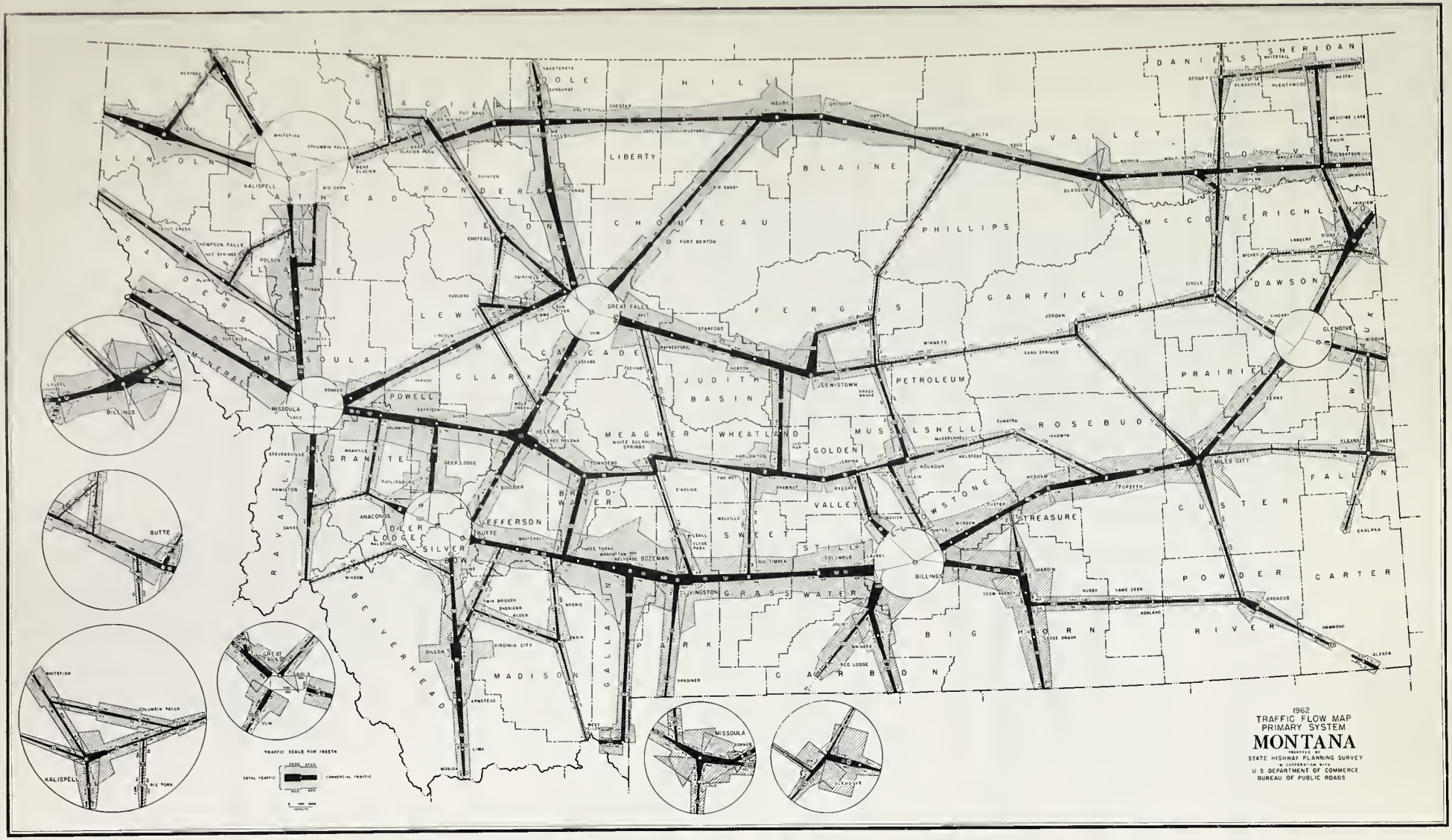
Table 50

Exposure Indices
Estimated Proportion of Tourist Parties in Montana
Who Pass Through Various Places, Occupancy
Survey, Summer 1958

Place	Exposure Index	Place	Exposure Index
East Glacier	40.7	Butte	21.4
Missoula	39.7	Big Timber	20.4
Kalispell	38.5	Townsend	20.1
Billings	34.6	Custer	18.8
Livingston	32.3	Culbertson	17.1
Laurel	31.2	Gardiner	16.9
Great Falls	30.8	Ravalli	16.7
Drummond	27.5	Choteau	16.6
Miles City	25.4	Wibaux	16.5
Malta	25.3	Babb	15.8
Glasgow	25.3	West Yellowstone	15.4
Havre	24.5	White Sulphur Springs	14.7
Thompson Falls	24.2	Culbertson	14.6
Shelby	24.2	Lewistown	13.5
Forsyth	24.0	Libby	12.6
Three Forks	23.5	Hardin	12.6
Garrison	23.2	Roundup	11.9
Wolf Point	22.3	Cooke City	11.7
Helena	22.2	Circle	11.0
Bozeman	22.1	Troy	10.6
Glendive	22.1	Baker	10.0

Exposure index represents the percentage of total out-of-state visitors passing through the given center.

Source: Montana Tourist Survey, 1958



LEGEND

- INTERSTATE NUMBERED HIGHWAY
- STATE NUMBERED HIGHWAY
- U S NUMBERED HIGHWAY
- STATE CAPITAL
- COUNTY SEAT
- TOWN
- NATIONAL LINE
- STATE LINE
- COUNTY LINE
- TRAFFIC SCALE 0 500 1000

TOTAL TRAFFIC IS THE ANNUAL 24 HOUR AVERAGE INCLUDING ALL TYPES OF MOTOR VEHICLES

1000 900 300 200

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC IS THE ANNUAL 24 HOUR AVERAGE OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

THE TRAFFIC FIGURES SHOWN ARE THE TOTAL AT THE CLOSEST HIGHWAY INTERSECTION OR TOWN

3.5 percent compounded annually (Ref: Letter - Visitations to Glacier Park; Montana Tourists Survey). For 1970 the estimated visitations by nonresidents are 3,777,600 and for 1975, 4,486,700.

These out-of-state visitors are one of the most vital reasons for recreation plans in Montana. The moment they enter the state they are potential users of public facilities. Therefore any county that is exposed to them (and they all are) is in need of facilities to accomodate the visitor's basic recreation needs. The exposure index allows counties to plan for their nonresidents and provide adequate facilities.

Thus, instead of an analysis of the T.I.M. (Time, Income, Mobility) factors, we have developed the exposure index as a means of calculating demand and needs.

Impact Areas. The impact of a visitor is determined by how long he stays in an area. A measure of this stay, in a generalized sense is his impact. For example, if a nonresident comes to Montana from the east of Highway 2 and is headed for Glacier National Park, he may desire the use of several wayside facilities as he progresses across the state. If he is camping and good campgrounds are available along the travel routes he may spend two nights in Montana before arriving at Glacier Park, his original destination point. In the Glacier National Park area he may spend another week and then move south to Yellowstone National Park. On his way to Yellowstone he may camp two or three nights to enjoy the pleasures of the Flathead Lake area or the Lewis and Clark Caverns-Virginia City Restoration-Madison River complex. Upon reaching Yellowstone he may spend another week.

The point to be made is that a person traveling through a county is a potential user of facilities in that county. Those counties that attract only wayside picnicking and overnight camping contain minor impact areas since the visitor spends only a portion of a day and then departs. However, at the destination, perhaps a week is spent and this is a major impact on the area.

If quality facilities are available, travelers will utilize them at all points across Montana.

The extent to which they are used and the resultant impact depends upon what opportunities are offered the traveler. If only picnic tables are provided the visitor will travel through the area quickly. The Law of Intervening Opportunities (Personal Communications - McDowell, August 1965) has application here in that the traveling public takes advantage of many of the quality attractions occuring between the point of origin and destination. At times it may be desirable to create intervening opportunities. For example, a golf course in conjunction with a campground in Eastern Montana may attract and hold the nonresident in an area that he might normally just "drive through".

For purposes of classification we recognize five classes of Impact Categories:

Table 51
IMPACT CATEGORIES

Class	Category	Significance
1	Destination	National (e.g. Yellowstone National Park)
2	Destination	State and Regional (e.g. Big Mountain Ski Area, Yellowtail Dam)

IMPACT CATEGORIES (Cont.)

Class	Category	Significance
3	Intervening Opportunity	Major Attraction (e.g. Lewis & Clark Cavern State Park)
4	Intervening Opportunity	Lesser Attraction (e.g. Thompson Falls State Park)
5	Intervening Opportunity	Wayside Services (e.g. campgrounds, picnic areas)

These impact categories can be employed to demonstrate clustering around areas of interest. By so doing the recreation planner can better determine where the facilities are needed and acquisitions can be programed to maintain the high quality that should be associated with a Montana vacation.

RECREATIONAL PLANNING REGIONS

In order to facilitate planning, a regional approach was employed. Seven regions were identified--the Northwest, West Central, Southwest, North Central, South Central, Northeast, and Southeast--employing counties as the formative units.

The regions employed (which are, by the way, nearly identical to Montana's Fish and Game administrative districts) are particularly useful for this purpose. They provide a framework for study and presentation of satisfactory dimensions. Instead of fifty-six regions (if counties were used) or simply a statewide presentation, a more realistic division of the state is accomplished.

Regional boundaries are based on several criteria. They employ county units as the basic "building blocks" since information is often available by county. In addition, physical barriers to travel (note the position of Fort Peck Reservoir in this regard) have influenced the positioning of boundaries. A further element was applied to create units that would have as their focus large population concentrations. While this was not everywhere possible, it is noteworthy that the state's two major population centers--Billings and Great Falls--are the foci of their respective regions.

RECREATIONAL DEMAND, SUPPLY AND NEED

The ultimate point at which any plan should arrive is the description of needs and how they can be met.

DEMAND

Demand for recreational opportunities is shown throughout this report as a function of population and/or nonresident exposure. The reader should be aware that predictions for demand are subject to the same potential errors as population estimates. Nevertheless if we are to maintain quality recreation we must forecast the demand in order to plan. The forecasts on a county population and nonresident exposure index basis are sound. It is possible that unusual growth rates, changes in economic conditions, or changes in interest in a particular sport could readily make the demand forcasts invalid in certain sections.

It should be mentioned that, in general, other reports will forcast demand on the basis of a population's T.I.M. (Time, Income, Mobility) index. An analysis of the T.I.M. factor is not presented in this plan, since these data are not available for nonresidents and they are not easily interpreted for the resident.

Resident Demand Resident demand is presented by county and recreational planning regions. Projections are made for 1970 and 1975. The 1975 projections include the urban areas of Billings and Great Falls.

General Demand Forecasts Most of the categories of activities were based on activity rates supplied by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (Table 52). The population of a county is multiplied by its activity rate and the result is the number of days forecast for that activity. These were then combined by planning regions. Where better information was available, some departures

Table 52

BASES FOR ACTIVITY DEMAND CALCULATION
(Source - Bureau of Outdoor Recreation)

Activity	Day Per Person 1960	% of Non-Residents Participating	Participation Rates/Person (Adjusted) 1970 Resident	1970 Nonresident	1975 Resident	1975 Nonresident
Swimming	5.36	.14	6.49	.54	7.05	.59
Driving (Pleasure)	5.21	Narrative	5.77	.48	6.05	.50
Walking	3.88	.25	4.24	.35	4.42	.37
Playing Games	3.37	Narrative	3.61	.30	3.73	.31
Sightseeing	2.79	.92	3.15	.26	3.33	.28
Picnic	2.09	.10	2.27	.19	2.37	.20
Fishing	1.88	.27	1.91	.16	1.92	.16
Bicycling	1.84	Narrative	1.82	.15	1.82	.15
Other Boating	1.08	.03	1.32	.11	1.44	.12
Camping	1.05		1.34	.11	1.48	.12
Sports Events	1.03	.08	1.10	.09	1.14	.10
Horse Riding	0.88	.13	0.96	.08	1.00	.08
Nature Walks	0.69	.55	0.77	.06	0.81	.07
Hiking	0.49	.25	0.63	.05	0.69	.06
Water Skiing	0.43	.01	0.59	.05	0.68	.06
Outdoor Concert	0.22	Narrative	0.26	.02	0.28	.02
Hunting (Fall Quarter)	1/	1/	0.86	1/	0.85	1/
Sailing	0.08	Narrative	0.08	.006	0.08	.006
Canoeing	0.07	Narrative	0.07	.005	0.07	.005
Mountain Climbing	0.05	Narrative	0.05	.005	0.05	.005
Snow Skiing (Winter Quarter)	0.03	Narrative	0.40		0.40	
Golf	None		1.0		1.0	

1/ Data: Source Fish & Game Harvest Surveys, 1964

from Bureau supplied activity rates were made.

The following activities were forecast on a general basis for the resident population: Swimming, pleasure driving, walking, playing games, sightseeing, picnicking, fishing, bicycling, other boating, camping, sports events, horseback riding, nature walks, hiking, water skiing, hunting, outdoor concerts, sailing, canoeing and mountain climbing.

An example of the calculation for the above would be as follows:

Swimming - Lake County Resident Demand:

Lake County Population in 1970 = 12,593

Swimming Participation Rate/Person in 1970 = 6.49

Then: 12,593 x 6.49 = 81,729 Activity Days

Other categories of activities mentioned above were handled in similar fashion.

Special Demand Forecasts Special forecasts were made for skiing and golf. Due to the length of the winter and the unique skiing opportunities in western and central Montana, it was determined that the activity rate should be higher for skiing (0.40) than that suggested by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (0.03). The participation rate used was determined from information gained through ski resort managers the serve resident skiers. The calculations of demand for skiing are based on the county population multiplied times the participation rate in the manner shown in the above example.

No participation rates were provided for golf. Therefore, the planning group employed a standard of one 18-hole golf course for a city of 25,000 people. In order that demand calculations would reflect this standard, a participation rate of 1.0 was applied.

It is recognized that many other activities could have been quantified.

Many of these, such as snow play, rock hunting, and nature photography require no facilities.

Nonresident Demand Forecasts The forecast of what facilities are needed to satisfy nonresident demands is based on travel patterns and these then are expressed as exposure indices.

General Demand Forecasts As was mentioned earlier, the out-of-state visitation to Montana has grown steadily. In 1970 it is predicted to be 3,777,600. In 1975 it is predicted to be 4,486,700.

The exposure index for each county was multiplied times the total out-of-state visitations to determine the potential nonresident demand in that county. For example, Lake County has an exposure index of 16.7. That is, potentially 16.7 percent of the nonresidents will pass through Lake County. Therefore, the potential fraction of out-of-state visitors in Lake County is 16.7 x 3,777,600 in 1970 or 630,859 annual visitations. The percent of visitors that will participate in each category of activity is taken from the Montana Tourist Survey, 1958. Participation rates are based on the projected and adjusted activity rates. They were adjusted by dividing each rate by 12 - the reason for this being that the average nonresident spends seven days or one week in Montana (Montana Tourist Survey, 1958). The participation rates were based on a quarter or 12-week period. Therefore, a division of the data on participation rates by 12 provides the estimated participation rate for nonresidents.

The above method was used for swimming, walking, sightseeing, picnicking, fishing, boating, sports events, horseback riding, nature walks, hiking and water skiing.

Expression of Demand In most cases, demand has been presented in terms of activity days for the appropriate recreation season. Where a determination of needs for facilities was required, however, demands were expressed in terms of facility units (e.g. demand for camping spaces, boat access parking areas, picnic tables, etc.).

In all cases requiring a conversion from demand in activity days to demand in terms of facilities a 100-day season was used.

Examples of these calculations are:

1. Camping and Trailer Spaces (Planning Region One):

   1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 788,989

   @ 4 people per party for 100-day season is:

   788,989 ÷ 400 = 1,973 Camping Units Required

   At the standard of four units per acre,

   Then: 1,973 ÷ 4 = 493 Acres Required.

2. Picnicking (Planning Region One):

   1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 225,218

   @ 4 people per party for 100-day season is:

   225,218 ÷ 400 = 563 Picnic Tables

   At the standard of six units per acre,

   Then: 563 ÷ 6 = 94 Acres Required.

3. Swimming (Planning Region One):

   1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 717,573

   @ 45 square feet per person is:

   717,573 ÷ 45 = 15,947 Square Feet of Pool Space Required

4. Other Boating (Planning Region One):

1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 103,978

@ 4 people per boat for 100-day season is:

$\frac{103,978}{400}$ = 260 Boat Parking Areas per Day

Then: The Number of Ramps is:

$\frac{260}{40*}$ = 7 Ramps Required.

SUPPLY

The inventory of supply for the Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan was based on data collected late in 1964 for the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan. Initially, all 56 counties of the state of Montana were contacted by representatives of the Montana Fish and Game Department. Replies were received from 51 of the 56 counties. In addition to the counties contacted, nine of the major cities of the state were contacted at the same time. Of these nine cities, replies were received from seven. Information relating to acreage, physical characteristics of the areas, recreational activities, and facilities were provided in this survey.

It should be emphasized that the tables on supply do not represent a complete inventory of the urban recreation facilities in the state of Montana. Inventories were not conducted for many incorporated cities and towns and all unincorporated communities. However, it is felt that the information obtained is a general indication of the supply situation as it exists in the state.

The information obtained for the federal areas was provided by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This represents the scope of activities

* The 40 boat ramp capacity per day is a judgment estimate based on experience in existing public areas.

covered by the Federal Government including all acreages owned or administered by Federal Agencies in the state of Montana.

It is recommended that within the next year, a more complete inventory of existing recreation facilities in the state be obtained. Some attention should be given in future years to systematically updating the inventory information on an annual basis. This system should be coordinated with all cooperating groups.

In the regional demand, supply and needs tables, categories for supply of facilities were used as follows: Playfields (acres), swimming pools (square feet), swimming beaches (acres), picnic tables (number), marina slips and moorings (number), general parking (spaces), ski lift capacities (persons per hour), golf courses (number of holes), and trails and bicycle paths in miles.

The demand for tent spaces and trailer spaces was combined and indicated in terms of camping spaces.

RECREATION STANDARDS

It is vital that an outdoor recreation experience be of the highest possible quality and it is the responsibility of all concerned to assure that this is possible. Thus, providers of recreation opportunities, public or private, should maintain the highest possible standards in their respective programs. To assist the sound planning of recreation developments and programs the following table of standards is presented. These standards have been employed in this plan and they are recommended to those who might have need for them.

In order to use the tables it will be necessary for the planner to

translate "Activity Days" into "Units" actually needed.

Each of the facility standards developed demonstrates a safe level of use that the particular facility will bear without over-use and resultant damage.

The planning group has calculated the need for swimming in square footage. As a suggested guide this can be converted as follows: For a neighborhood pool - 1800 square feet; for a community pool - 4500 square feet. Boat access parking and marina slips and moorings were combined using, again, the standards employed in the Montana plan and the need was related to boat access parking spaces. The column "Bicycle and Trail Paths - Miles" should be given some close attention on subsequent inventories. In most cases, trails and bicycle path mileage was not shown on the supply inventory and some special attention should be given this item.

Table 53
STANDARDS DEVELOPED FOR THE MONTANA RECREATION PLAN

Facility or Activity	Facilities Per Unit	Parking Spaces Per Facility
Camping and Trailer Spaces	4/Acre	
Boat Parking		40/Ramp
Picnicking	6/Acre	
Swimming	45 sq.ft./ person	
Playfield	1 Acre/800 Population	
Golf Courses	18 Holes/25,000 Population	

Standards on the above Table for swimming and playfields are from the National Recreation Association Standards. Standards for golf are suggested standards. See "Guidelines for Planning a Golf Course", by Harry C. Eckhoff in Park Practice Guideline (Policy and Planning, 5/65, 39-1).

NEED

It is obvious that the supply of facilities will not meet the demand in 1970 or 1975 unless a great deal of planning, acquisition, development, and maintenance occurs. The needs shown (Tables 55 through 61) are merely the difference between forecast demands and the 1964 supply. They are shown by planning regions based on calculations which take into account resident populations and exposure to nonresidents. Converted into facilities on the basis of the standards described, needs for facilities to accommodate each activity are defined.

It is apparent that continued assessment of demand and supply is necessary to give an annual appraisal of facility need. Not enough emphasis can be placed on the importance of continued planning of needs to guide the action program. Through proper planning a program will be identified for each year designed to provide quality outdoor opportunities for all.

The future of Montana's outdoor recreation is dependent upon an action program that recognizes these needs and provides:

1. High quality facilities
2. Privacy in the out-of-doors
3. Access to Montana's outdoor recreation opportunities
4. Facilities that invite leisurely touring across Montana
5. A strong appreciation for the rights of private landowners as hosts to visiting outdoorsmen.

APPENDIX C

TABLES

Table 54

Percentage of Out-of-State Tourist Parties Engaging in Various Activities in Montana, Occupant Survey

Activity	All Out-of-State Respondents	Those Staying in Montana: 1-3 nights	4-9 nights	10 or more nights	Those Having a Montana Destination	Those Not Having a Montana Destination	Campers	Non-Campers
Sightseeing	92.0	95	92	84	95	90	100	91
Taking Pictures	74.6	73	80	66	79	71	86	73
Visiting Historic Points	66.1	58	78	60	74	59	79	64
Watching Nature	55.3	55	55	56	62	49	81	52
Shopping	50.0	31	50	48	54	30	29	43
Attending Rodeos, etc.	7.6	3	8	20	7	8	5	8
Hiking-Walking	25.1	14	33	38	35	17	59	20
Fishing	26.9	12	36	46	40	16	43	25
Camping	27.2	20	25	52	34	21	90	18
Horseback Riding	13.5	5	20	22	21	7	19	13
Water Sports	18.0	10	23	28	28	10	36	15
Other Sports	2.8	...	7	...	5	1	...	13

Source: Montana Tourist Survey, 1958

Table 55
1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 1

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Flathead	248,118	212,924	155,558	131,274	117,196	83,410	67,572	64,053	50,679	52,087	40,122	35,194	28,507
Lake	85,467	73,344	53,584	45,219	40,370	28,732	23,276	22,064	17,457	17,942	13,820	12,123	9,820
Lincoln	153,302	131,557	96,113	81,109	72,411	51,536	41,750	39,576	31,313	32,183	24,789	21,745	17,618
Sanders	47,468	40,735	29,760	25,114	22,421	15,957	12,927	12,254	9,696	9,965	7,676	6,733	5,454
Subtotal	534,355	458,560	335,015	282,716	252,398	179,635	145,525	137,947	109,145	112,177	86,407	75,795	61,394
Out of State													
Flathead	142,681		159,783		444,973	34,548	74,623		6,219	345,476	13,819	17,965	66,504
Lake	61,890		69,308		193,014	14,986	32,369		2,697	149,856	5,994	7,793	28,847
Lincoln	46,696		52,293		261,205	11,306	24,422		2,035	113,065	4,523	5,879	21,765
Sanders	89,685		100,435		279,697	21,716	46,906		3,909	217,156	8,686	11,292	41,803
Subtotal	340,952		381,819		1178,889	82,556	178,320		14,860	825,553	33,022	42,929	158,919
Grand Total	875,307	458,560	716,834	282,716	1431,187	262,191	323,845	137,947	124,005	937,730	119,429	118,724	220,313

Table 55

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 1

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Flathead	24,284	23,932	9,854	29,915	2,816	2,464	1,760	14,078	35,194
Lake	8,365	8,244	3,394	10,305	970	849	606	4,849	12,123
Lincoln	15,004	14,787	6,089	18,483	1,740	1,522	1,087	8,698	21,745
Sanders	4,646	4,578	1,885	5,723	539	471	337	2,693	6,733
Subtotal	52,299	51,541	21,222	64,426	6,065	5,306	3,790	30,318	75,795
Out of State									
Flathead	25,911	1,036							
Lake	11,239	450							
Lincoln	8,480	339							
Sanders	16,287	651							
Subtotal	61,917	2,476							
Grand Total	114,216	54,017	21,222		6,065	5,306	3,790		75,795

Table 56
1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 2

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Deer Lodge	157,666	135,302	98,849	83,418	74,472	53,003	42,939	40,702	32,204	33,099	25,495	22,364	18,115
Granite	23,991	20,588	15,041	12,693	11,332	8,065	6,534	6,193	4,900	5,036	3,879	3,403	2,756
Mineral	37,795	32,434	23,696	19,997	17,852	12,706	10,293	9,757	7,720	7,934	6,112	5,361	4,396
Missoula	442,070	379,365	277,156	233,890	208,808	148,611	120,394	114,123	90,295	92,803	71,484	62,705	50,791
Powell	57,500	49,344	36,050	30,422	27,159	19,330	15,660	14,844	11,745	12,071	9,298	8,156	6,606
Ravalli	80,003	68,655	50,158	42,328	37,789	26,895	21,788	20,653	16,341	16,795	12,937	11,348	9,192
Subtotal	799,025	685,688	500,950	422,748	377,412	268,610	217,608	206,272	163,205	167,738	129,205	113,337	91,856
Out of State													
Deer Lodge	77,826		87,154		242,713	18,844	40,703		3,392	188,441	7,538	9,799	36,275
Granite	101,915		114,131		317,838	24,677	53,302		4,442	246,769	9,871	12,832	47,503
Mineral	111,180		124,506		346,732	26,920	58,148		4,846	269,202	10,768	13,999	51,821
Missoula	147,129		164,763		458,842	35,624	76,949		6,412	356,244	14,250	18,525	68,577
Powell	85,979		96,285		268,140	20,818	44,967		3,747	218,183	8,327	10,826	40,075
Ravalli	55,590		62,253		173,366	13,460	29,074		2,423	134,601	5,384	6,999	25,911
Subtotal	579,619		649,092		1807,631	140,343	303,143		25,262	1413,440	56,138	72,980	270,162
Grand Total	1378,644		1150,042		2185,043	408,953	520,751		297,425	1581,178	185,343	186,317	362,018

Table 56

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 2

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Deer Lodge	15,431	15,208	6,262	19,009	1,789	1,565	1,118	8,946	22,364
Granite	2,348	2,314	953	2,893	272	238	170	1,361	3,403
Mineral	3,699	3,645	1,501	4,557	429	375	268	2,144	5,361
Missoula	43,266	42,639	17,557	53,299	5,016	4,389	3,135	25,082	62,705
Powell	5,628	5,546	2,284	6,933	652	571	408	3,262	8,156
Ravalli	7,830	7,717	3,177	9,646	908	794	567	4,539	11,348
Subtotal	78,202	77,069	31,734	96,337	9,066	7,932	5,666	45,334	113,337
Out of State									
Deer Lodge	14,133	565							
Granite	18,508	740							
Mineral	20,190	808							
Missoula	26,718	1,069							
Powell	15,614	625							
Ravalli	10,095	404							
Subtotal	105,258	4,211							
Grand Total	183,460	81,280	31,734		9,066	7,932	5,666		113,337

Table 57
1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 3

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Beaverhead	56,471	48,461	35,404	29,877	26,673	18,984	15,379	14,578	11,546	11,867	9,141	8,018	6,495
Broadwater	19,578	16,801	12,274	10,358	19,274	6,582	5,332	5,054	3,999	4,110	3,166	2,777	2,249
Gallatin	236,535	202,984	148,296	125,145	111,725	79,516	64,418	61,063	48,313	49,655	38,248	33,551	27,176
Jefferson	34,869	29,923	21,861	18,449	16,470	11,722	9,496	9,002	7,122	7,320	5,638	4,946	4,006
Madison	30,167	25,888	18,913	15,961	14,249	10,141	8,216	7,788	6,162	6,333	4,878	4,279	3,466
Park	106,180	91,119	66,570	56,178	50,153	35,695	28,917	27,411	21,688	22,290	17,170	15,061	12,199
Silver Bow	308,557	264,790	193,450	163,251	145,744	103,728	84,033	79,656	63,024	64,775	49,894	43,767	35,451
Subtotal	792,357	679,966	496,768	419,219	384,288	266,368	215,791	204,552	161,854	166,350	128,135	112,399	91,042
Out of State													
Beaverhead	92,650		103,755		288,944	22,434	48,456		4,038	224,335	8,974	11,666	43,185
Broadwater	74,491		83,419		232,311	18,037	38,959		3,247	180,365	7,215	9,379	34,720
Gallatin	87,091		97,530		271,607	21,087	45,549		3,796	210,895	8,435	10,966	40,593
Jefferson	92,650		103,755		288,944	22,434	48,456		4,038	224,335	8,974	11,666	43,185
Madison	66,708		74,704		208,039	16,152	34,889		2,907	161,521	6,461	8,399	31,083
Park	119,704		134,051		373,315	28,984	62,605		5,217	289,841	11,594	15,072	55,794
Silver Bow	79,309		88,814		247,336	19,203	41,479		3,457	192,031	7,681	9,986	36,966
Subtotal	612,603		686,028		1910,496	148,331	320,393		26,700	1483,323	59,334	77,134	285,536
Grand Total	1404,960	679,966	1182,796	419,219	2294,784	414,699	536,184	204,552	188,554	1649,673	187,469	189,533	376,578

Table 57

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 3

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Beaverhead	5,532	5,452	2,245	6,815	641	561	401	3,207	9,018
Broadwater	1,916	1,888	778	2,360	222	194	139	555	2,777
Gallatin	23,150	22,815	9,394	28,518	2,684	2,349	1,678	13,420	33,551
Jefferson	3,413	3,363	1,385	4,204	396	346	247	1,978	4,946
Madison	2,953	2,910	1,198	3,637	342	300	214	1,712	4,279
Park	10,392	10,241	4,217	12,802	1,205	1,054	753	6,024	15,061
Silver Bow	30,199	29,762	12,255	37,202	3,501	3,064	2,188	17,507	43,767
Subtotal	77,555	76,431	31,472	95,538	8,991	7,868	5,620	44,403	113,399
Out of State									
Beaverhead	16,825	673							
Broadwater	13,528	541							
Gallatin	15,816	633							
Jefferson	16,825	673							
Madison	12,114	485							
Park	21,738	870							
Silver Bow	14,402	576							
Subtotal	111,248	4,451							
Grand Total	188,803	80,882	31,472		8,991	7,868	5,620		113,399

Table 58

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 4

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Cascade	841,530	722,164	527,598	445,235	397,489	282,897	229,183	217,246	171,887	176,662	136,077	119,366	96,686
Chouteau	55,942	48,007	35,073	29,598	26,424	18,806	15,235	14,442	11,426	11,744	9,046	7,935	6,427
Fergus	99,217	85,142	62,203	52,492	46,863	33,353	27,020	25,613	20,265	20,828	16,043	14,073	11,399
Glacier	106,483	91,375	66,760	56,338	50,296	35,796	29,000	27,489	21,614	22,215	17,111	15,104	12,158
Judith Basin	22,031	18,906	13,813	11,656	10,406	7,406	6,000	5,688	4,500	4,625	3,563	3,125	2,531
Lewis & Clark	240,243	206,166	150,620	127,107	113,477	80,762	65,428	62,020	49,071	50,434	38,848	34,077	27,602
Liberty	24,330	20,879	15,253	12,872	11,492	8,179	6,626	6,281	4,969	5,107	3,934	3,451	2,795
Meagher	17,667	15,161	11,077	1,830	8,345	5,939	4,812	4,561	3,609	3,709	2,857	2,506	2,030
Petroleum	5,196	4,459	3,258	2,749	2,454	1,747	1,415	1,341	1,061	1,091	840	737	597
Pondera	80,278	59,659	43,586	36,782	32,837	23,371	18,933	17,947	14,344	14,742	11,356	9,961	8,068
Teton	52,135	44,740	32,686	27,583	24,625	17,526	14,198	13,459	10,649	10,945	8,403	7,395	5,990
Toole	68,484	58,770	42,936	36,233	32,348	23,022	18,651	17,679	13,988	14,377	11,074	9,714	7,868
Subtotal	1613,536	1375,428	1004,863	840,475	757,056	538,804	436,501	413,766	327,383	336,479	259,152	227,444	184,151
Out of State													
Cascade	114,145		127,826		355,978	27,638	59,698		4,975	276,381	11,055	14,372	53,203
Chouteau	55,590		62,253		173,366	13,460	29,074		2,423	134,601	5,384	6,999	25,911

Table 58

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 4

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Fergus	50,031		56,028		156,029	12,114	26,166		2,181	121,141	4,846	6,299	23,320
Glacier	150,835		168,913		470,400	36,522	78,887		6,574	365,217	14,609	18,991	70,304
Judith Basin	50,031		56,028		156,029	12,114	26,166		2,181	121,141	4,846	6,299	23,320
Lewis & Clark	82,273		92,134		256,582	19,921	43,029		3,586	199,209	7,968	10,359	38,348
Liberty	66,708		74,704		208,039	16,152	34,889		2,907	161,521	6,461	8,399	31,093
Meagher	54,478		61,008		169,899	13,191	28,492		2,374	131,909	5,276	6,859	25,392
Petroleum	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274
Pondera	74,120		83,004		231,155	17,947	38,765		3,230	179,468	7,179	9,332	34,548
Teton	61,520		68,893		191,858	14,896	32,175		2,681	148,816	5,958	7,746	28,675
Toole	89,685		100,435		279,697	21,716	46,906		3,909	217,156	8,686	11,292	41,803
Subtotal	886,476		992,728		2764,709	214,674	463,630		38,636	2146,294	85,857	111,613	413,191
Grand Total	2500,012	1375,428	1997,591	840,475	3521,765	753,478	900,131	413,766	366,019	2482,773	345,009	339,057	597,342
Great Falls	608,415	522,115	381,446	321,899	287,379	204,531	165,696	157,066	124,272	127,724	98,382	86,300	69,903

Table 58

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 4

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Cascade	82,363	81,169	33,422	101,461	9,549	8,356	5,968	47,746	119,366
Chouteau	5,475	5,396	2,222	6,745	635	555	397	3,174	7,935
Fergus	9,710	9,570	3,940	11,962	1,126	985	704	5,629	14,073
Glacier	10,357	10,207	4,203	12,838	1,208	1,057	755	6,042	15,104
Judith Basin	2,156	2,125	875	2,656	250	219	156	1,250	3,125
Lewis & Clark	23,513	23,172	9,542	28,965	2,726	2,385	1,704	13,631	34,077
Liberty	2,381	2,347	966	2,933	276	242	173	1,380	3,451
Meagher	1,729	1,704	702	2,130	200	175	125	1,002	2,506
Petroleum	509	501	206	626	59	52	37	295	737
Pondera	6,873	6,773	2,789	8,467	797	697	498	3,984	9,961
Teton	5,103	5,029	2,071	6,286	592	518	370	2,958	7,395
Toole	6,703	6,606	2,720	8,257	777	680	486	3,886	9,714
Subtotal	156,872	154,599	63,658	193,326	18,195	15,921	11,373	90,977	227,444
Out of State									
Cascade	20,729	829							
Chouteau	10,095	404							

Table 58

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 4

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Fergus	9,086	363							
Glacier	27,392	1,096							
Judith Basin	9,086	363							
Lewis & Clark	14,941	598							
Liberty	12,114	485							
Meagher	9,893	396							
Petroleum	6,730	270							
Pondera	13,460	538							
Teton	11,172	447							
Toole	16,287	651							
Subtotal	160,985	6,440							
Grand Total	317,857	161,039	63,658	193,326	18,195	15,921	11,373		227,444
Great Falls	59,547	58,684	24,164	73,355	6,904	6,041		34,520	86,300

Table 59

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 5

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Big Horn	72,495	62,212	45,451	38,356	34,242	24,371	19,743	18,715	14,806	15,217	11,721	10,282	8,328
Carbon	45,092	38,726	28,270	23,857	21,299	15,159	12,280	11,641	9,210	9,466	7,291	6,396	5,181
Golden Valley	7,311	6,274	4,584	3,868	3,453	2,458	1,991	1,887	1,973	2,028	1,562	1,037	1,110
Musselshell	29,899	25,658	18,745	15,819	14,123	10,051	8,143	7,719	6,107	6,277	4,835	4,241	3,435
Stillwater	40,115	34,425	25,150	21,224	18,948	13,485	10,925	10,356	8,194	8,421	6,487	5,690	4,609
Sweet Grass	20,917	17,950	13,114	11,067	9,880	7,032	5,697	5,400	4,272	4,391	3,382	2,967	2,403
Wheatland	19,818	17,007	12,425	10,485	9,361	6,662	5,397	5,116	4,048	4,160	3,205	2,811	2,277
Yellowstone	938,101	805,037	588,143	496,329	443,103	315,362	255,483	242,176	191,612	196,935	151,693	133,064	107,782
Subtotal	1173,748	1007,289	735,882	621,005	554,409	394,583	319,659	303,010	240,222	246,895	190,176	166,488	135,125
Out of State													
Big Horn	46,696		52,293		261,205	11,306	24,422		2,035	113,065	4,523	5,879	21,765
Carbon	43,360		48,557		135,226	10,499	22,678		1,890	104,989	4,200	5,459	20,219
Golden Valley	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274
Musselshell	44,101		49,387		137,537	10,678	23,065		1,922	106,783	4,271	5,553	20,556
Stillwater	74,120		83,004		231,155	17,947	38,765		3,230	189,468	7,179	9,332	34,548
Sweet Grass	75,603		84,664		235,778	18,306	39,540		3,295	183,057	7,322	9,519	35,239

Table 59
1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 5

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Wheatland	55,590		62,253		173,366	13,460	29,074		2,423	134,601	5,384	6,999	25,911
Yellowstone	128,228		143,597		399,898	31,048	67,063		5,589	310,480	12,419	16,145	59,767
Subtotal	494,758		565,257		1689,742	122,217	263,990		21,999	1232,177	48,887	63,549	235,279
Grand Total	1668,506	1007,289	1301,139	621,005	2244,151	516,800	583,647	303,010	262,221	1479,072	239,063	230,037	370,404
Billings	635,205	545,105	398,242	336,073	300,033	213,537	172,992	163,982	129,744	133,348	102,714	90,100	72,981

Table 59

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 5

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Big Horn	7,095	6,992	2,879	8,741	823	720	514	4,113	10,283
Carbon	4,413	4,349	1,791	5,437	512	448	320	2,558	6,396
Golden Valley	945	932	384	881	83	73	52	415	1,037
Musselshell	2,926	2,884	1,187	3,605	339	297	212	1,698	4,241
Stillwater	3,926	3,869	1,593	4,837	455	398	285	2,276	5,690
Sweet Grass	2,047	2,018	831	2,522	237	208	148	1,187	2,967
Wheatland	1,940	1,911	787	2,389	225	197	141	1,124	2,811
Yellowstone	91,814	90,814	37,260	113,104	10,645	9,314	6,653	53,226	133,064
Subtotal	115,106	113,769	46,712	141,516	13,319	11,655	8,325	66,597	
Out of State									
Big Horn	8,480	339							
Carbon	7,874	315							
Golden Valley	6,730	270							
Musselshell	8,009	320							
Stillwater	13,460	538							
Sweet Grass	13,729	549							

Table 59

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 5

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)	
Wheatland	10,095	404								
Yellowstone	23,286	931								
Subtotal	91,663	3,666								
Grand Total	206,769	117,435	46,712		13,319	11,655	8,325		166,489	
Billings	62,169	61,268	25,228	76,585	7,208	6,307		36,040	90,100	

Table 60

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 6

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Blaine	53,088	45,472	33,221	28,035	25,028	17,813	14,431	13,679	10,823	11,124	8,568	7,516	6,088
Daniels	26,741	22,948	16,765	14,148	12,631	8,989	7,283	6,903	5,462	5,614	4,324	3,793	3,072
Hill	195,454	167,730	122,540	103,411	92,321	65,706	33,230	50,458	39,923	41,032	31,605	27,724	22,456
McCone	25,486	21,871	15,978	13,484	12,038	8,568	6,941	6,579	5,206	5,350	4,121	3,615	2,928
Phillips	41,673	35,762	26,127	22,048	19,684	14,009	11,349	10,758	8,312	8,748	6,739	5,911	4,788
Richland	75,513	64,802	47,343	39,952	35,668	25,385	20,565	19,494	15,424	15,852	12,211	10,711	8,676
Roosevelt	111,369	95,572	69,823	58,923	52,604	37,439	30,330	28,751	22,748	23,380	18,009	15,797	12,796
Sheridan	44,880	38,514	28,138	23,745	21,199	15,087	12,223	11,586	9,167	9,422	7,257	6,366	5,156
Valley	145,131	124,545	90,990	76,786	68,551	48,789	39,525	37,467	29,644	30,467	23,468	20,586	16,675
Subtotal	719,335	617,216	450,925	380,532	339,724	241,785	195,877	185,675	147,909	150,989	116,302	102,019	82,635
Out of State													
Blaine	92,280		103,340		287,788	22,344	48,262		4,022	223,438	8,938	11,619	43,012
Daniels	29,648		33,202		92,462	7,179	15,506		12,292	71,787	2,872	3,733	13,819
Hill	90,797		101,680		283,165	21,985	47,487		3,957	219,848	8,794	11,432	42,321
McCone	40,766		45,652		127,135	9,871	21,321		1,777	98,707	3,948	5,133	19,001
Phillips	93,762		105,000		292,411	22,703	49,038		4,086	227,027	9,081	11,805	43,703

Table 60

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 6

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Richland	40,766		45,652		127,135	9,871	21,321		1,777	98,707	3,948	5,133	19,001
Roosevelt	82,644		92,550		257,738	20,011	43,223		3,602	200,107	8,004	10,604	38,521
Sheridan	33,354		37,352		104,020	8,076	17,444		1,454	80,761	3,230	4,200	15,546
Valley	93,762		105,000		292,411	22,703	49,038		4,086	227,027	9,081	11,805	43,703
Subtotal	597,779		669,428		1864,265	144,761	312,640		26,053	1447,389	57,896	75,461	278,627
Grand Total	1317,114		1120,353		2203,989	386,546	508,517		172,962	1598,378	174,198	177,680	361,262

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 6

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Blaine	5,186	5,111	2,104	6,389	601	526	376	3,006	7,516
Daniels	2,617	2,579	1,062	3,224	303	266	190	1,517	3,793
Hill	19,130	18,852	7,763	23,565	2,218	1,941	1,386	11,090	27,724
McCone	2,494	2,458	1,012	3,073	289	253	181	1,446	3,615
Phillips	4,079	4,019	1,655	5,024	473	414	296	2,364	5,911
Richland	7,391	7,283	2,999	9,104	857	750	536	4,284	10,711
Roosevelt	10,900	10,742	4,423	13,427	1,264	1,106	790	6,319	15,797
Sheridan	4,393	4,329	1,782	5,411	509	446	318	2,546	6,366
Valley	14,204	13,998	5,764	17,498	1,647	1,441	1,029	8,234	20,586
Subtotal	70,394	69,371	28,564	86,715	8,161	7,143	5,102	40,806	102,019
Out of State									
Blaine	16,758	670							
Daniels	5,384	215							
Hill	16,489	660							
McCone	7,403	296							
Phillips	17,027	681							

Table 60

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 6

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)	
Richland	7,403	296								
Roosevelt	15,008	600								
Sheridan	6,057	242								
Valley	17,027	681								
Subtotal	108,556	4,341								
Grand Total	178,956	73,712	28,564		8,161	7,143	5,102		102,019	

Table 61

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 7

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Carter	14,876	12,766	9,326	7,870	7,026	5,001	4,051	3,840	3,038	3,123	2,405	2,110	1,709
Custer	100,822	86,521	63,210	53,343	47,622	33,893	27,458	26,028	20,593	21,165	16,303	14,301	11,584
Dawson	139,019	119,300	87,158	73,552	65,664	46,434	37,860	35,889	28,396	29,185	22,480	19,719	15,973
Fallon	32,747	28,102	20,531	17,326	15,468	11,009	8,918	8,454	6,689	6,875	5,296	4,645	3,763
Garfield	13,592	11,664	8,522	7,191	6,420	4,569	3,702	3,509	2,776	2,853	2,198	1,928	1,562
Powder River	16,991	14,581	10,652	8,989	8,025	5,712	4,627	4,386	3,470	3,567	2,747	2,410	1,952
Prairie	15,771	13,534	9,888	8,344	7,449	5,302	4,295	4,071	3,221	3,311	2,550	2,237	1,812
Rosebud	41,461	35,580	25,994	21,936	19,584	13,938	11,292	10,703	8,469	8,704	6,704	5,881	4,764
Treasure	10,307	8,845	6,462	5,453	4,868	3,465	2,807	2,661	2,105	2,164	1,667	1,462	1,184
Wibaux	12,098	10,382	7,585	6,401	5,714	4,067	3,295	3,123	2,471	2,540	1,956	1,716	1,390
Subtotal	397,684	341,275	249,328	210,405	187,840	133,390	108,305	102,664	81,228	83,487	64,306	56,409	45,693
Out of State													
Carter	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274
Custer	69,673		78,024		217,286	16,870	36,439		3,037	168,700	6,748	8,772	32,475
Dawson	81,903		91,719		255,426	19,831	42,835		3,570	198,312	7,933	10,312	38,175
Fallon	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274

Table 61
1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 7

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Garfield	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274
Powder River	29,648		33,202		92,462	7,179	15,506		1,292	71,787	2,872	3,733	13,819
Prairie	74,120		83,004		231,155	17,947	38,765		3,230	179,468	7,179	9,332	34,548
Rosebud	88,944		99,605		277,386	21,536	46,518		3,876	215,362	8,615	11,199	41,457
Treasure	69,673		78,024		217,286	16,870	36,439		3,037	168,700	6,748	8,772	32,475
Wibaux	61,149		68,478		190,703	14,806	31,981		2,665	148,061	5,923	7,699	28,502
Subtotal	586,290		656,562		1828,435	141,958	306,632		25,552	1419,592	56,785	73,817	273,273
Grand Total	983,974	341,275	905,890	210,405	2016,275	275,348	414,937	102,664	106,780	1503,079	121,091	130,221	318,966

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1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 7

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Carter	1,456	1,435	591	1,794	169	148	106	844	2,110
Custer	9,868	9,725	4,004	12,156	1,144	1,001	715	5,720	14,301
Dawson	13,606	13,409	5,521	16,761	1,578	1,380	986	7,888	19,719
Fallon	3,205	3,159	1,301	3,948	372	325	232	1,858	4,645
Garfield	1,330	1,311	540	1,639	154	135	96	771	1,928
Powder River	1,662	1,639	675	2,049	193	169	121	964	2,410
Prairie	1,544	1,521	626	1,901	179	157	112	895	2,237
Rosebud	4,058	3,999	1,647	4,999	470	412	294	2,352	5,881
Treasure	1,009	994	409	1,243	117	102	73	585	1,462
Wibaux	1,184	1,167	480	1,459	137	120	86	686	1,716
Subtotal	38,922	38,359	15,794	47,949	4,513	3,949	2,821	22,563	56,399
Out of State									
Carter	6,730	270							
Custer	12,653	506							
Dawson	14,874	595							
Fallon	6,730	270							

Table 61

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 7

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)	
Garfield	6,730	270								
Powder River	5,384	215								
Prairie	13,460	538								
Rosebud	16,152	646								
Treasure	12,653	506								
Wibaux	11,105	444								
Subtotal	106,471	4,260								
Grand Total	145,393	42,619	15,794		4,513	3,949	2,821		56,399	

Outdoor Recreation

for America

Financial assistance for preparation of this plan was received from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Fund derives revenue from the Recreation / Conservation Sticker and other fees paid by users of Federal outdoor recreation areas, net proceeds from the sale of surplus Federal real property, and the Federal motorboat fuels tax.

The Fund is administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the United States Department of the Interior, in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 578 of the 88th Congress). It assists the States and their political subdivisions in planning, acquiring, and developing outdoor recreation areas and facilities. It also is available to (1) certain Federal agencies for purchases of needed recreation areas and (2) for payment into the Treasury to help offset capital costs of public recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement at Federal water development projects authorized after the date of the Act.